

LAND USE ELEMENT • CIRCULATION ELEMENT

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN



2005

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL RESOURCE SUMMARY REPORT

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING



2005

Annual Resource Summary Report

**Approved by
the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
December 20, 2005**

Board of Supervisors

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Summary

There are several changes in recommended levels of severity from 2004 to 2005. These changes are summarized below, and are discussed in greater detail in the report itself:

Water

- * Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin: OK to Level III;
- * Los Osos: OK to Level III;
- * Nipomo Mesa: Recommended Level III (Certified Level II)

Sewage

- * No change;

Roads

- * Las Tablas Road: Level II to OK;
- * Main Street, Cambria: Level III to OK;
- * Tefft Street, west of Mary Avenue: OK to Level I;
- * Tefft Street, intersection with Hwy 101: OK to Level III;
- * Vineyard Drive: Level I to OK;

Schools

- * Cayucos Elementary: Level I to OK;
- * Shandon Jr/Sr High School: OK to Level III;
- * Cambria Elementary School: Level III to Level II;
- * San Luis Obispo High School: Level I to Level II;
- * Carrisa Plains K-8: OK to Level I;
- * Morro Bay High School: Level I to OK;
- * Laguna Middle School: Level II to Level I;

***Air
Quality***

- * No change.

The following table presents a summary of the recommended levels of severity for 2005. Explanations of these levels of severity are found within the body of the report.

2005 Annual Resource Summary Report Summary of Level of Severity Recommendations							
Planning Area	Community	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
El Pomar/Estrella	Creston					III	II
Estero	Cayucos Los Osos/Baywood Morro Bay	II III	II III	III	III	III	II II II
Nacimiento	Heritage Ranch					III	II
North Coast	Cambria San Simeon	III III	III III			III III	II II
Salinas River	Atascadero Garden Farms Paso Robles San Miguel Santa Margarita Templeton	II	II III II			III III III III III III	II II II II II II
San Luis Bay	Arroyo Grande Avila Beach Grover Beach Oceano Pismo Beach					III III III III III	II II II II II
San Luis Obispo	SLO Urban Area Los Ranchos/Edna				III III	III	II II
Shandon/Carrizo	Carrisa Plains Shandon					III	II II
South County	Nipomo				III	III	II
Groundwater Basins	Cuyama Valley Los Osos Valley North Coast Paso Robles San Luis Obispo Ck S.Maria: Tri-Cities Mesa Nipomo Mesa Santa Maria Valley	III III III II III					

Notes: (1) = Water Supply, (2) = Water system, (3) = Sewage, (4) = Roads, (5) = Schools, (6) = Air Quality. Entries in bold typeface indicate levels of severity **certified** by the Board of Supervisors, i.e. **I, II, III**, as opposed to levels of severity that are merely "recommended".

2005 Annual Resource Summary Report

Scope and Purpose

The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors created the Resource Management Task Force (RMTF) after considering recommendations made by a Board-appointed Growth Management Advisory Committee (GMAC). Part of the GMAC's recommendations specified that the RMTF annually compile, evaluate, and present resource information for use by the Board under the provisions of the Resource Management System (RMS) of the county General Plan, Framework For Planning. This is the seventh annual report prepared in response to that Board order.

The RMTF consists of staff members of the County departments of Public Works, Environmental Health, Administration, Air Pollution Control District, and Planning & Building, including the Environmental Coordinator. These departments were chosen because they either purvey or monitor one or more of the five resources included within the Resource Management System. The RMS resources are water supply and delivery systems, sewage disposal systems, roads, schools, and air quality.

This report summarizes existing information rather than creating or researching new information. Sources of information include the various County departments, reports by state or regional agencies, environmental impact reports for major projects, research for the Land Use Element Update Program, and personal communications with agency staff. Additional resource information is provided by staff of the incorporated cities, community services districts, school districts, other special districts and private water companies. Some narrative from earlier editions of the Annual Resource Summary Report has been retained as the basic text of this year's document. Updated text for the current year is highlighted by **bold-face type**.

RMS Framework

The RMS attempts to balance land development with the resources necessary to sustain such development. The first step in this process is to identify areas which possess the necessary physical resources to support growth. When a deficiency becomes apparent, three courses are possible to avoid jeopardizing public health or welfare; the resource capacity may be expanded, conservation measures may be introduced to extend the availability of unused capacity or development may be restricted or redirected to areas with remaining resource capacity. Hence, the RMS addresses development in terms of appropriate distribution, location, and timing rather than growth versus no-growth.

The RMS utilizes three alert levels (called levels of severity) to identify differing levels of resource deficiencies. Level I is the first alert level. Level I occurs when sufficient lead time exists either to expand the capacity of the resource, or to decrease the rate at which the resource is being depleted. Level II identifies the crucial point at which some moderation of the rate of resource use must occur to prevent exceeding the resource capacity. Finally, Level III occurs when the demand for the resource equals or exceeds its supply.

Levels of severity for each RMS resource are determined by calculating the number of years until the remaining resource capacity would become exhausted, based on assumptions about population growth and the rate of resource consumption.

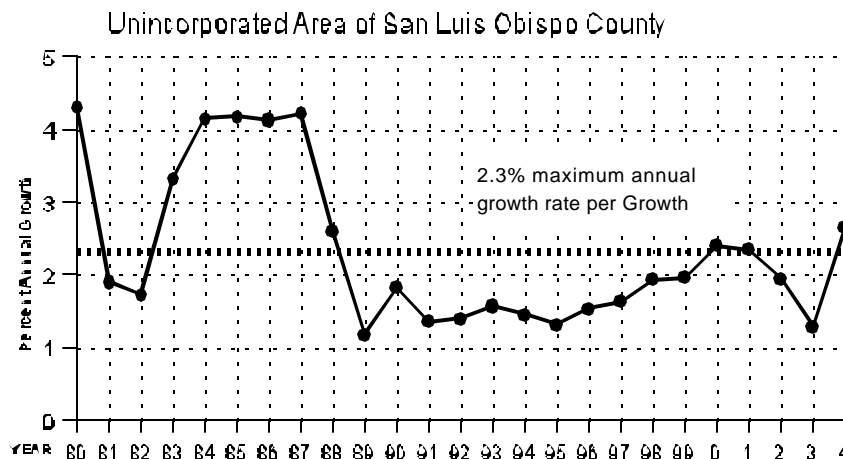
The increase in dwelling units for the **1990-2004** period is shown in the list below. Cities, communities and rural areas are ranked according to their percentage increase in dwelling units during that period. Population growth projections are shown in the Appendix.

City, Community or Rural Area	Dwelling Units 1990	Dwelling Units 2004	New Dwelling Units 1990-04	Percent Increase in Units 1990-04	Average Annual Percent Increase
<hr/>					
1 Nipomo	2386	4125	1739	72.88	3.99
2 Templeton	1100	1889	789	71.73	3.94
3 Rural El Pomar	1710	2823	1113	65.09	3.65
4 Rural Adelaida	650	935	285	43.85	2.63
5 Paso Robles	7599	10640	3041	40.02	2.43
6 San Miguel	451	610	159	35.25	2.18
7 Rural S. County	2510	3255	745	29.68	1.87
8 Heritage Ranch	1047	1353	306	29.23	1.85
9 Pismo Beach	4548	5697	1149	25.26	1.62
10 Cambria	3081	3796	715	23.21	1.50
11 Arroyo Grande	6059	7227	1168	19.28	1.27
12 Atascadero	8875	10505	1630	18.37	1.21
13 Rural Las Pilitas	709	817	108	15.23	1.02
14 Rural Salinas R.	3101	3559	458	14.77	0.99
15 Morro Bay	5694	6513	819	14.38	0.96
16 Grover Beach	4941	5589	648	13.11	0.88
17 Oceano	2433	2745	312	12.82	0.87
18 San Luis Obispo	17887	19962	2075	11.60	0.79
19 Rural Nacimiento	761	849	88	11.56	0.78
20 Cayucos	2133	2368	235	11.02	0.75
21 Santa Margarita	488	534	46	9.43	0.65
22 Los Osos	6097	6294	197	3.23	0.23

The RMS also lists a variety of steps which can be taken by the Board of Supervisors when it is determined that a resource has reached a particular level of severity. These are referred to as "Action Requirements", and they may also be found in the appendix of this report.

It is important to make a distinction between "recommended" levels of severity and levels of severity that have been certified by the Board of Supervisors. All levels of severity are, initially, recommendations proposed by staff, based on information provided by members of the RMTF and the various service providers. These recommended levels of severity should be taken as general indicators of declining resource availability. The "Action Requirements" are not invoked in response to recommended levels of severity. If the Board of Supervisors considers that a particular resource situation is not being dealt with adequately, or that a failure to act could result in serious consequences, it sets in motion the certification process, which ultimately results in implementation of the required "actions". The certification process involves the completion of a resource capacity study (RCS) which investigates the resource issue in more detail than the preliminary analysis which resulted in the "recommended" level of severity. The RCS is the subject of public hearings by the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors. If the Board of Supervisors certifies a level of severity, the action requirements appropriate for that level of severity, as determined by the Board, are implemented. A diagram of the RMS process is shown on the following page.

Annual Percent Growth in Dwelling Units, 1980-2004



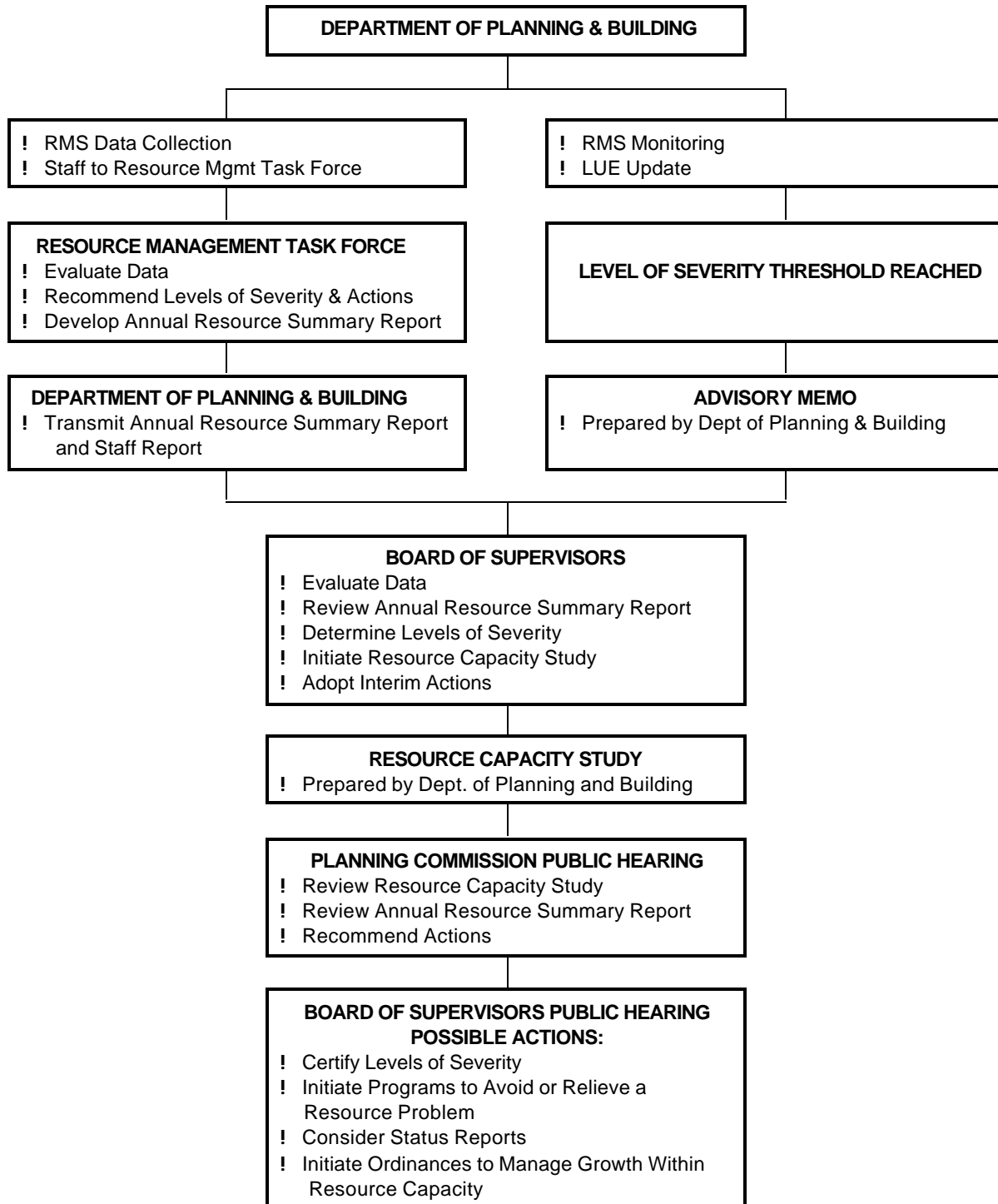
ADDITIONAL DWELLING UNITS, 1990-2004

San Luis Obispo County

Total for Incorporated Cities: 10499

Total for Unincorporated Area: 10068

Resource Management Process



Water

RMS WATER SUPPLY CRITERIA

Level of Severity I: *When projected water demand over the next nine years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.*

Level of Severity II: *When projected water demand over the next seven years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.*

Level of Severity III: *When the existing water demand equals or exceeds the dependable supply.*

The communities of San Luis Obispo County obtain almost 60 percent of their water from groundwater supplies and about 40 percent from reservoirs. In this section, the discussion of groundwater supply focuses on the groundwater basins supplying water to the county's more heavily populated areas. For many of these basins, demand is now near or greater than supply, and recommended Levels of Severity are designated accordingly. Communities using these basins as a water source are assigned the same Level of Severity as the basin. A section covering overall recommendations for groundwater basins is included on pages 20 - 22.

Water information for specific communities is discussed in the Water Systems section page beginning on page 23. The discussion includes delivery systems in addition to sources of supply. In some cases, a community may have an adequate supply, but an inadequate delivery system. For example, storage facilities or pumping capacity may be inadequate to handle peak demand. Conversely, a community's delivery system may be able to supply whatever water its residents need, but the groundwater basin from which they extract water may be in a condition of overdraft.

The water supply and distribution status for each community are summarized in the table on page 38.

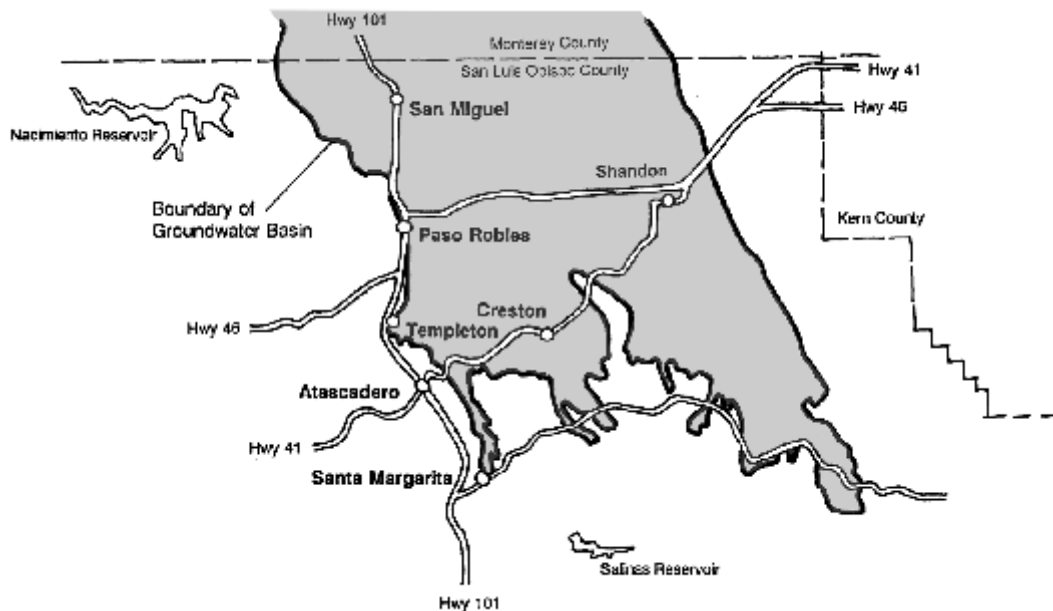
GROUNDWATER SUPPLY

The County Public Works Department collects groundwater data in many of the County's major basins. This program has been in continuous operation since the early 1950's. It relies on the cooperation of other local, state and federal agencies. Groundwater levels in approximately 400 wells throughout the county are measured in the Spring and Fall of each year. The data provides information that can be used to evaluate trends in groundwater levels and water quality, hydraulic gradients, basin storage and safe annual yield, and is used extensively in the various groundwater basin studies.

Paso Robles Groundwater Basin

In 2000, the SLO County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOCFC&WCD) contracted with a consultant to conduct a study of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The study was completed in February, 2005. The study includes creation of a model to simulate groundwater flow and water quality in the basin. The model provides a quantitative tool to refine the estimate of perennial yield and evaluate existing and future hydraulic and water quality trends across the basin, including changing groundwater level elevations, well yields and natural and artificial recharge. Also, options are identified for comprehensive or localized management of the basin. The study findings are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Extent of the Basin. The Paso Robles Gound Water Basin covers 790 square miles from the Garden Farms area south of Atascadero to as far north as San Ardo in Monterey County, and from the highway 101 corridor as far east as Shandon. 640 square miles, or about 80 percent of the basin, are located in San Luis Obispo County.



Water Levels. Data reviewed for the Phase I report indicated declining water levels in the Creston Area and along the Highway 46 corridor east of Paso Robles. Water levels in the Atascadero subbasin have followed rainfall patterns, rising and falling in relation to annual rainfall. Water levels are relatively stable in the Shandon area. East of Paso Robles, water levels have declined in response to greater pumping by development of rural ranchettes, vineyards, and golf courses. Water levels in this area have declined as much as 60 feet from 1981 to 1997.

Since 1997, water level data indicate that levels in the Creston area increased significantly following several years of higher-than-average rainfall. However, water levels in the Geneseo/Jardine/Union Roads area east of Paso Robles have continued to decline and are now as much as 180 to 200 feet below levels observed in the early 1980's.

Water Quality. Increasing total dissolved solids (TDS) are observed along the urbanized Salinas corridor, near San Miguel, and near the confluence of the Salinas and Nacimiento Rivers. Increasing chlorides are noted northeast of Creston and near the Salinas/Nacimiento River confluence. Increasing nitrates are seen north of Highway 46 between the Salinas River and Huerhuero Creek. These deteriorating water quality trends are generally due to urban and agricultural activities throughout the basin. However, the source of chlorides in the Creston area is undetermined.

Inflow, Outflow, Perennial Yield. The study found that, during the period from 1980 to 1997, the basin inflow and outflow were largely in balance when looked at across the entire basin. The basin's estimated perennial yield is 97,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). Groundwater pumpage exceeded perennial yield from 1980 to 1990, largely due to higher crop water consumption at that time (i.e. alfalfa). During the 1990s, pumpage has been less than perennial yield.

In 2000, pumpage from the basin was approximately 82,600 AFY. About 69 percent of that was for agriculture and the remaining 31 percent for urban and rural domestic uses. The County Master County Water Plan Update estimates that future water needs throughout the Paso Robles Ground Water Basin will increase to approximately 89,000 AFY by 2020, which is about 95 percent of the basin's estimated perennial yield. Water demand at buildout is estimated to be about 110,000 AFY or about 13 percent more than the perennial yield.

Many water purveyors in the Paso Robles Basin have taken steps toward future receipt of supplemental water. Paso Robles, Atascadero and Templeton **executed Nacimiento Water Project Deliver Entitlement Contracts in August 2004 to initiate implementation of the project. Total deliveries to those agencies of 6,250 acre feet per year are expected to begin in late 2010.**

Since the existing and 20-year projected demand in the basin overall is within the estimated perennial yield, there is no recommended Level of Severity for **2005**. However, the steadily declining water levels and water quality indicators in the Highway 46 corridor east of Paso Robles remain a cause for concern.

Recommended Level of Severity: None

Recommended Actions: 1. Conduct additional studies to determine conditions contributing to declining water levels and deteriorating water quality in areas of the basin identified in the current study and identify possible solutions to stop or reverse these adverse trends. 2. Encourage implementation by the county's public and private water purveyors of the recommendations in the county's Water Conservation Policy Statement.

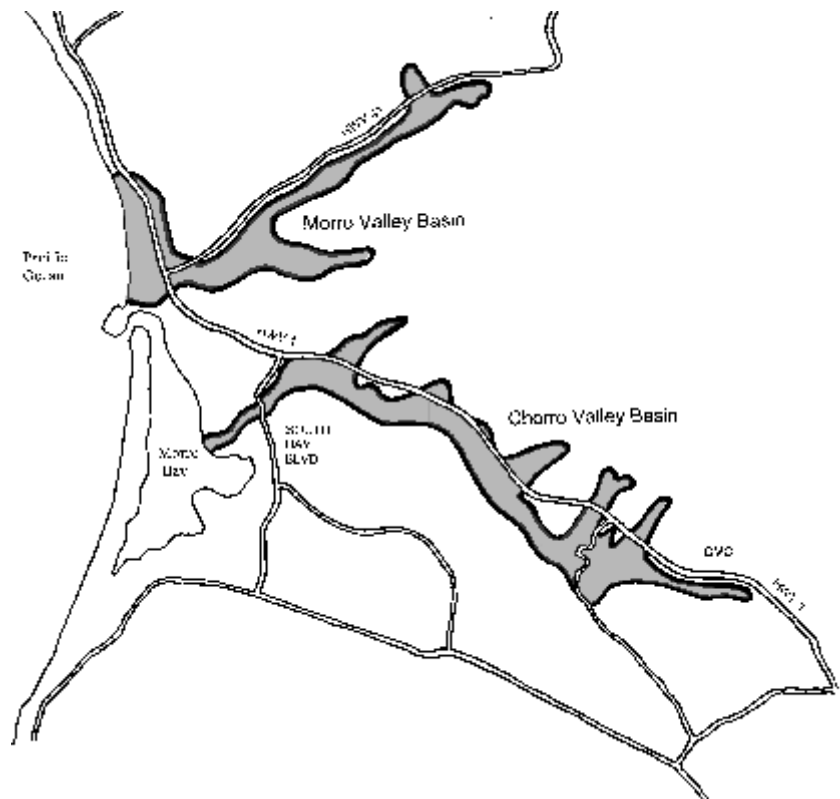
**2005
UPDATE**

The final report on the Paso Robles basin was completed in February, 2005. The study recommended that additional water demand scenarios be simulated to address pumping and water quality impacts. Additional modeling will be performed for Atascadero Mutual Water Company to evaluate water quality trends along the Salinas River. ■

Morro and Chorro Valley Groundwater Basins

The Morro Creek and Chorro Creek groundwater basins provide water for municipal use to the City of Morro Bay, to the Morro Bay golf course and to agricultural users in the valleys east of the bay.

The combined safe yield of these two basins is estimated to be approximately 3200 acre-feet per year. Most of the city's municipal water demand is met by its State Water entitlement and its desalination facility.



Water Demand and Supply
Morro / Chorro Groundwater Basins
 (acre-feet per year)

	Demand		Supply	
	2004/05	Buildout		
City of Morro Bay	1400	2070		
Morro Bay Golf Course	180	180	Groundwater	3200
Morro Bay Power Plant	30	30	Desalination	645
Private Wells	55	60	State Water Project	1313
Agriculture	2600	2600	Nacimiento Project	55
Total	4265	4940	Total	5213

Recommended Level of Severity: None

Santa Maria Groundwater Basin

In San Luis Obispo county, the Santa Maria groundwater basin lies generally west of Highway 101, extending north to the southern boundary of the city of Pismo Beach. South of the Santa Maria River at the county line, the basin extends south into northern Santa Barbara county. Approximately 30 percent of the basin's area lies north of the river in San Luis Obispo county.

In 1994, the DWR began an update of the 1979 study of the Arroyo Grande Valley - Nipomo Mesa Area groundwater basin (Basin 3-11) and the northern portion of the Santa Maria River Valley groundwater basin (Basin 3-12). The study, Water Resources of the Arroyo Grande - Nipomo Mesa Area, was completed and published in 2003. The study contains the following findings and conclusions:

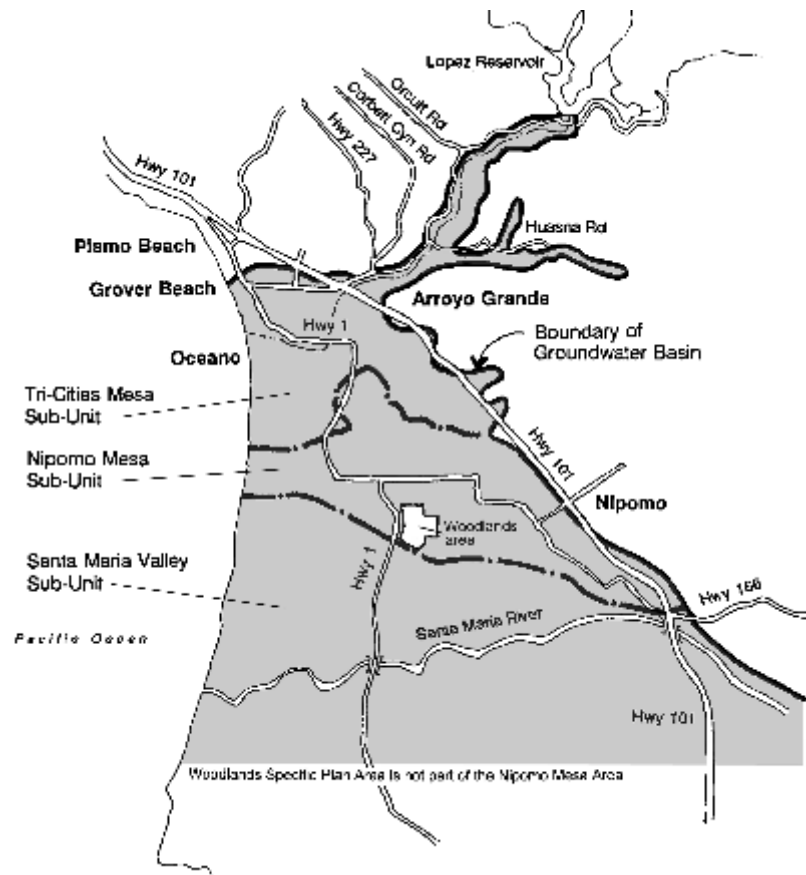
Observations of groundwater elevations in 1975, 1985 and 1995 revealed the development and subsequent expansion of a depression in groundwater elevations generally south of Willow Road and east of Highway 1 - the south central portion of the Nipomo Mesa. Nipomo Community Services District and Southern California Water Company have many of their wells in or near the depression. The extractions of these two agencies have increased from about 940 afy in 1979 to 2,790 afy in 1995 and 3,620 in 2000. There have also been increases in demand for water to serve rural residences and agricultural uses. Since the depression enlarges, the reduced water in storage could result in increased inflow from Santa Maria Valley and decreased outflow to the ocean from the mesa and the valley. If the pumping depression on the mesa pulls in water from the Santa Maria Valley, the possibility

exists for the poorer quality groundwater of the valley, containing high concentrations of dissolved solids, to locally reduce the quality of the mesa's groundwater. Also, if, in the future, subsurface outflows to the ocean cease and the seaward hydraulic gradient is reversed, this condition could lead to sea water intrusion of the groundwater resources. Currently, there is no evidence of seawater intrusion.

A major source of recharge for the Nipomo Mesa is deep percolation of precipitation. This makes the groundwater basin vulnerable to protracted periods of below-average rainfall.

In 1998, a complaint was filed by agricultural pumpers in Santa Barbara County against the basin's water purveyors, including the City of Santa Maria, the NCSD and Cal Cities Water Co.

Because of inconsistencies in the DWR study, the County commissioned an additional study by S.S. Papadopoulos & Associates (SSPA) to provide clarification of water issues on the Mesa. SSPA concluded that the data presented in the DWR study correctly identified overdraft conditions in the Nipomo Mesa area of the groundwater basin. Concurrently, the judge in the groundwater litigation issued a finding that the basin as a whole was not being overdrafted and that there was insufficient evidence to support the existence of sub-basins. The County's Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) reviewed the SSPA study and the judge's decision and concluded that overdraft in the Nipomo Mesa area either exists currently or is imminent. In November 2004 the Board of Supervisors certified Level of Severity II and approved several actions intended to strengthen water conservation efforts in the Nipomo Mesa area. **The Woodlands Village Specific Plan and certification of its 20-year water supply have been approved by the Board of Supervisors through separate water verification under State law. Any change to water supply levels of severity for the Nipomo Mesa area do not apply to the Woodlands Specific Plan area.**



Litigation of the basin has resulted in a settlement in which the stipulating parties have agreed to a "physical solution establishing a legal and practical means for ensuring the Basin's long-term sustainability". The physical solution establishes three management areas, creates a management entity for each area and directs each management entity to monitor groundwater conditions and prepare plans for dealing with water shortages. The agenda for the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) also includes importation of at least 2,500 acre feet per year of supplemental water by the NCSD from the City of Santa Maria and an agreement of the major water purveyors in the area to purchase some of that water. New urban uses proposed by stipulating parties within the service area of a major water purveyor or within the Sphere of Influence of the NCSD must obtain water service from the local supplier. New urban uses proposed by stipulating parties outside these areas and within one quarter mile of a service area or NCSD Sphere of Influence must conduct good faith negotiations with the local supplier before forming a mutual water company to provide water service.

In May 2005 the Board of Supervisors revised the Growth Management Ordinance to further limit new residential development in the Nipomo Mesa Area from 2.3% to 1.8% per year. Also in May, the Board affirmed Level of Severity II for the Nipomo Mesa Area and directed staff to make the provision of supplemental water a condition of general plan amendments and land divisions that would result in an increased water demand. The Nipomo Community Services District is proceeding with plans to acquire supplemental water from the City of Santa Maria. #

Level of Severity: II (Nipomo Mesa area) (Certified by the Board of Supervisors)

Recommended Level of Severity: III

Recommended Actions:

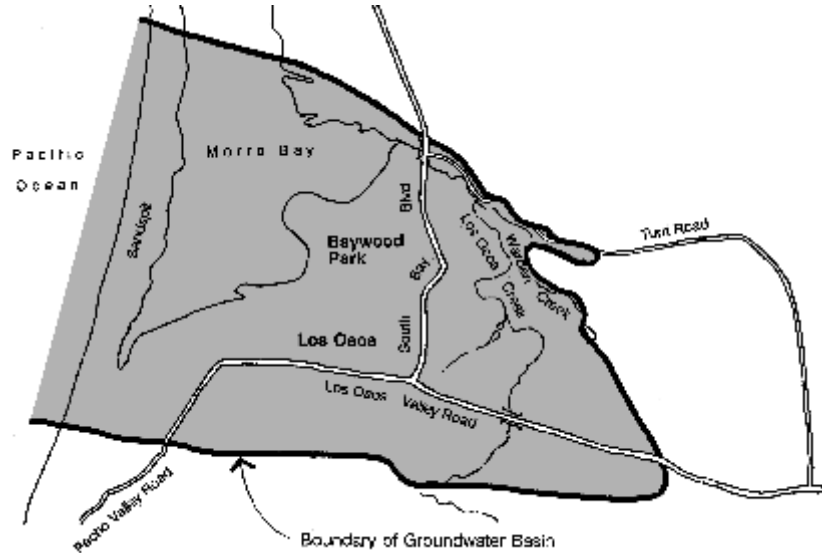
1. Continue the limitation on the number of dwelling units allocated for the Nipomo Mesa area for the year 2005/06 through the County's Growth Management System to 1.8% of the number of units existing in that area as of December 31, **2005**;
2. **At this time, a building moratorium is not considered an appropriate action for the Nipomo Mesa area. The Board of Supervisors has specified other appropriate actions that are currently in the implementation process;**
3. **Complete the processing of planning area standards that would require new development to incorporate specific water conservation features and make the provision of supplemental water a condition of general plan amendments. Direct staff to return with an amendment to reduce the level of severity at such time as those planning area standards become effective;**
4. **Environmental determinations for development proposals on the Nipomo Mesa will continue to be made on a case-by-case basis. Do not require EIRs for projects that would not otherwise be required to prepare an EIR. Mitigation measures and project amendments may be available to lessen or avoid Class I water impacts in some circumstances.**

Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin

The Estero Area Plan, adopted in 1988, identified a possible Level of Severity II for water supply in the South Bay Area because water consumption was approaching the estimated safe yield of the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin.

Since then, studies by The State Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) have suggested that excessive pumping from portions of the basin adjacent to Morro Bay could be causing seawater intrusion.

Ground water production from the basin overall increased steadily from 1978 to 1988 when the Regional Water Quality Control Board imposed a prohibition on new septic system discharges. Since 1988, growth of new residential units in Los Osos has been only about a quarter of a percent per year. Water production has remained stable since then, varying from year to year primarily in response to weather conditions rather than to urban growth.



The LOCSD **Water Management Plan**, completed in July 2005, provides an estimate of safe yield for the lower and upper aquifers - 1300 afy for the lower aquifer and 1150 afy for the upper aquifer. An additional 800 afy is available from the Los Osos Creek Valley, for a total basin safe yield of 3250 afy. Total basin demand is currently estimated at approximately 3,400 afy. Therefore, the demand exceeds safe yield with a current deficit of approximately 150 afy. Safe Yield in the lower aquifer is currently being exceeded by 650 afy, causing seawater intrusion in the lower aquifer.

The Management Plan also estimates the water demand at buildout for the combined service areas of the community's three principal water purveyors, compared to the estimated safe yield of the groundwater basin. Buildout demand is estimated to be 3,000 afy for the three purveyors compared to a safe yield of only 2250 afy without a wastewater system or 2630 afy with a wastewater system. Thus, assuming construction of a wastewater system, buildout demand would exceed the safe yield by 370 afy. This deficit would have to be made up by a combination of water conservation, wastewater reclamation and supplemental water. However, in the supply/demand comparison, agricultural demand and private domestic demand are held constant. These components of demand should be closely monitored to ensure that the expectation of the amount of water available for urban use remains realistic.

Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin Allocation of Estimated Basin Yield by User Class v. Current and Future Demand				
User Class	2000 Demand (AFY)	Buildout Demand (AFY)	Production (AFY) without sewer	Production (AFY) with sewer
LOCSD, Golden State, S&T, golf course	2,400	3,000	2,250	2,630
Private Domestic	200	200	200	200
Agriculture	800	800	800	800
Total	3,400	4,000	3,250	3,630

Source: Los Osos Community Services District Water Management Plan, July 2005

Based on the findings of current overdraft and seawater intrusion, Level of Severity III is recommended for the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin.

Recommended Level of Severity: III

Recommended Actions:

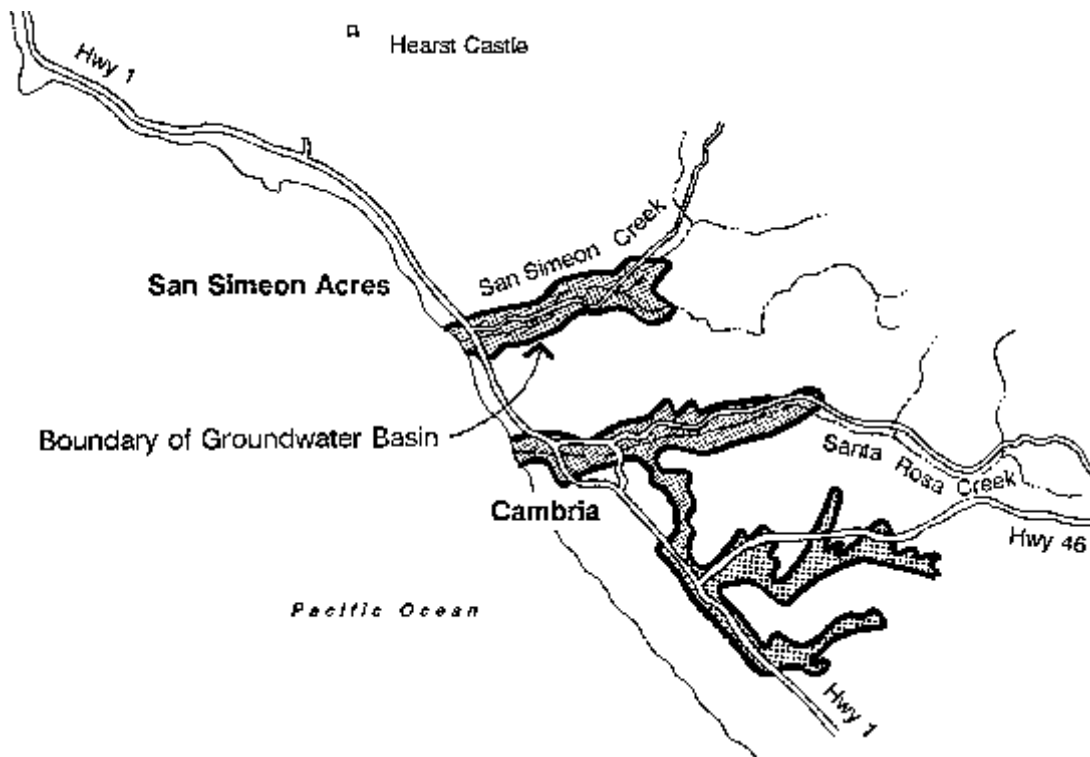
1. Water purveyors should pursue water recycling programs.
2. Water purveyors should implement **all feasible** conservation measures.
3. Water purveyors should periodically update estimates of agricultural and private domestic demand, as well as urban demand, to confirm water use estimates.
4. Water purveyors should implement changes in pumping patterns and monitor coastal wells **to confirm that seawater intrusion is being slowed and, ultimately, halted.**
5. **Coordinate with LOCSD and other water purveyors to prepare a resource capacity study for the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin, to incorporate the findings and recommendations of the 2005 LOCSD Water Management Plan.**

North Coast Area Groundwater

Groundwater in the North Coast area is supplied by the basins associated with five small creeks. Water consumption in San Simeon Acres in the mid-1980s approached or exceeded the basins' safe yield, and a building moratorium initiated by the CSD Board in 1986 is still in effect. Cambria experiences periods of water shortage annually toward the end of the dry season. Customers of the Cambria Community Services District were under a mandatory conservation program from early in the summer of 1990 until the end of the drought in 1993. The conservation program resulted in reduced consumption of approximately 28 percent compared to 1989. This reduced consumption allowed the community's usage to remain within the limits of its dependable supply.

A 1998 report by the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) reiterated the findings of previous studies, that the water supply for the Cambria area is vulnerable to drought because the ground-water basins provide the only supply of water during the dry season and because ground-water storage capacity is small relative to the demand for water. The following excerpts from the study explain the conditions that give rise to concern about the area's water supply:

Both creeks stop flowing during the summer dry season, and most of the pumpage during that time is derived from ground water storage. Annual pumpage (has) increased substantially during (the) 1956-88 period, and is now a large fraction of basin storage capacity. Consequently, dry-season water levels are lower and the water supply is more vulnerable to drought. Brief occurrences of seawater intrusion have been measured in the Santa Rosa and the Pico Basins. In the latter case, the intrusion almost certainly was caused by ground-water overdraft.



Occurrence and Effects of Drought. *The water supply for the Cambria area is vulnerable to drought because the ground-water basins provide the only supply of water during the dry season and because ground-water storage capacity is small relative to the demand for water.*

The USGS study evaluated three drought scenarios:

1) Single Long Dry Season. *If the dry season were exceptionally long and pumping continued unabated, wells could go dry or subsidence or seawater intrusion could occur before recharge begins the following winter. Partly for these reasons, there are (regulatory) limitations on annual and seasonal quantities of municipal pumpage for both basins. The longest dry season on record for San Simeon Creek (269 days in 1977) has an estimated recurrence interval of about 20 years. The longest dry season on record for Santa Rosa Creek (289 days in 1977) has an estimated recurrence interval of about 52 years.*

2) Single Winter with Incomplete Recharge. *If streamflow is insufficient during winter, ground-water recharge will be incomplete and water levels will not return to the levels of the preceding winter. The consequences become evident toward the end of the succeeding dry season, when upstream wells in the Santa Rosa Creek basin are likely to go dry and subsidence is likely. In the San Simeon Basin, water levels in the CCSD sprayfield are likely to decline below sea level, resulting in seawater intrusion. Many wells are likely to go dry or to experience a decline in yield. Crop losses in the upper part of the valley would be significant. A year with less than the minimum amount of stream discharge necessary to completely recharge the ground-water basin is likely to occur once in 18 years in the Santa Rosa Basin and once in 25 years in the San Simeon Basin. A winter as dry as 1976 or 1977, when basin recharge did appear to be incomplete, is likely to occur once in about 25 to 26 years. Even allowing for uncertainty, the recurrence interval of incomplete recharge is clearly short enough to warrant consideration during water-supply planning.*

3) Successive Winters with Incomplete Recharge. *Given that the consequences of even a single winter with incomplete recharge can be fairly severe, the consequences of two successive winters with incomplete recharge could be devastating.*

The CCSD has been investigating ways to increase its water supply since the 1980's. Initial investigations focused on storage dams, but these were judged too costly and damaging to the environment. Desalination appeared as a more realistic alternative in the early 1990's, and a project was programmed for completion in 1996. However, bids for construction exceeded preliminary cost estimates and the project was abandoned. Efforts to redesign the project and lower its cost have continued. Desalination continues to be a preferred solution, and has recently been recommended in the CCSD's Water Master Plan Update.

The effectiveness of the CCSD's retrofit and conservation programs was reviewed in a 1999 study by Boyle engineering. The study recommended continuation of a modified retrofit program, adoption of a more steeply tiered rate structure to encourage lower water use, establishment of leak detection and meter replacement programs and increasing the promotion of water conservation.

Now, with over 700 additional residential connections, the community is less able to endure a drought similar to the drought of the late 80's and early 90's. Also, conversion of some agricultural operations to high-investment crops has reduced the potential for diverting agricultural water supplies to urban use in the event of a prolonged drought.

Pursuant to its Periodic Review of the San Luis Obispo County Local Coastal Plan, the California Coastal Commission adopted the following recommendation in July, 2001:

Recommendation 2.13. *Continue implementation of the 1% growth rate in Cambria until 1/1/02, after which time coastal development permits for new development that would require a new water connection or that would otherwise create additional*

water withdrawals from Santa Rosa or San Simeon Creeks should not be approved unless the Board of Supervisors can make findings that:

- 1) water withdrawals are limited to assure protection of instream flows that support sensitive species and habitats;*
- 2) there is adequate water supply reserved for the Coastal Act priority uses of agricultural production and increased visitors and new visitor-serving development;*
- 3) a water management implementation plan is incorporated into the Local Coastal Plan, including measures for water conservation, reuse of wastewater, alternative water supplies, etc. that will assure adequate water supply for the planned build-out of Cambria or that will guarantee no net increase in water usage through new water connections (e.g. by actual retrofitting or retirement of existing water use);*
- 4) substantial progress has been made by the County and the CCSO on achieving implementation of a buildout reduction plan for Cambria;*
- 5) there is adequate water supply and distribution capacity to provide emergency response for existing development.*

In 2001 the CCSO Board of Directors voted to declare the existence of a water shortage emergency. This declaration was based on the Baseline Water Supply Analysis, previous estimates of water availability during dry years, and a preliminary estimate that there is insufficient water to provide the community with adequate fire protection.

District staff reported to the Board that *“It is estimated that the District has sufficient water resources to serve its current customers and existing commitments, under normal climatic conditions, as long as there is no significant reduction in conservation efforts by the community. However, the District is not prepared for the level of conservation that would be required during a multiple year drought condition as was experienced in 1989, 90 and 91. Therefore, it appears that the District has reached the point where it can no longer offer service to additional customers until such time as a dependable water supply can be secured.”*

In addition to declaring the water shortage emergency, the CCSO Board:

- * suspended the issuance of any additional Intent to Serve letters until such time as the Board has found that sufficient water is available to serve current and future demands;
- * directed district staff to investigate additional opportunities to implement water saving measures;
- * directed district staff to aggressively pursue additional water supplies.

In 2003, the Board resolved to provide increased supply to serve the existing customers plus those on the district’s waiting list. Estimates of demand will assume water use per dwelling unit at a somewhat higher level than actual current use. This will afford customers a respite from the effects of perpetual water shortage regulations and will create a contingency factor, allowing a flexible

response to future droughts.

Recommended Level of Severity: III

Recommended Actions: 1. Direct the Planning Department, in cooperation with the Cambria Community Services District, to prepare a Resource Capacity Study to be based on the findings of the USGS study, the CCSD's Baseline Water Supply Analysis, and other information available from the CCSD.

2. Encourage continued implementation of water conservation measures in Cambria and San Simeon Acres.

3. Review new proposed landscaping plans for inclusion of water-efficient design elements.

4. Encourage voluntary lot mergers and other actions to support the CCSD buildout reduction program.

5. Encourage continuation of efforts to acquire alternative water supplies.

6. Facilitate and expedite, whenever possible, future permitting of CCSD water projects.

**2005
UPDATE**

Since the 1999 Boyle report, the CCSD has developed a drought surcharge rate that is implemented during summer periods. The CCSD is also completing the replacement of its entire water meter inventory with remote-read meters that have the ability to sense and report leaks. The district has also adopted statewide Best Management Practices by joining the California Urban Water Conservation Council. To achieve additional conservation, the CCSD is also providing rebates for replacing regenerative water softeners, offers hot water circulating pumps to its customers and continues to manage its water conservation retrofit program.

As part of the North Coast Area Plan Update, community plans for Cambria and San Simeon have recently been considered by the Planning Commission. The update includes provisions that would significantly reduce Cambria's residential buildout potential. Concurrently, the CCSD is completing a buildout reduction program for retiring vacant residential lots. These initiatives will reduce the requirement for additional water, although water from desalination or some other source will be needed to serve Cambria's existing waiting list and provide long-term drought protection for existing customers. Also, the CCSD is currently seeking permits to allow its engineering consultant to complete an investigation to determine the feasibility of a subterranean beach well intake system for a future desalination plant. #

San Luis Obispo Creek Groundwater Basin

The San Luis Obispo Creek Groundwater Basin supplies water for the Los Ranchos/Edna Valley area, some rural residential areas and agricultural uses. The city of San Luis Obispo receives water primarily from the Salinas and Whale Rock reservoirs. Until 1989, the city relied completely on its

[illegible]

A study conducted by a consultant to the City of San Luis Obispo was completed in 1991. It suggests that there may be some justification for increasing the estimate of the basin's safe annual yield, based upon the observation that well levels in the area are not meaningfully lower, even after a decade when extractions exceeded 2,250 acre feet per year. However, these findings must be reconciled with reports that some well levels are, in fact, lower in some parts of the Los Ranchos/Edna Village area.

18 Water Supply

the Salinas reservoir project to be accorded a lower priority. If the cost of water for other alternatives increases, desalination may become a more competitive option. Possibilities include a cooperative agreement with the City of Morro Bay and a facility near the Whale Rock reservoir, which could connect to the existing pipeline to San Luis Obispo.

In 2002, the San Luis Obispo city council voted to eliminate a "reliability reserve" from its calculation of future water demand, thus reducing the city's requirement for additional supplies to serve its buildout population of 56,000. It appears that it may be possible to account for the additional 1800 acre-feet per year required for buildout through a combination of water re-use, conservation and increased groundwater withdrawals.

In 2004, the city completed the first phase of a study to evaluate the yield of the groundwater basin according to alternative pumping scenarios which would involve coordination with withdrawals from the reservoir in years that are wetter or dryer than average. Preliminary estimates indicated that it may be possible to pump more than 500 afy under certain circumstances, without causing subsidence or significant reduction in stream flow. However, with the recent decision for City participation in the Nacimiento Project and the cost and uncertainty of additional studies needed to determine impacts to stream flows, the City Council has deferred additional phases of the groundwater investigation.

Recommended Level of Severity: II

Recommended Actions: 1. The city should continue its efforts to secure supplemental water.
2. **The County should consider retaining a consultant to provide an estimate of the groundwater basin's sustainable yield.**

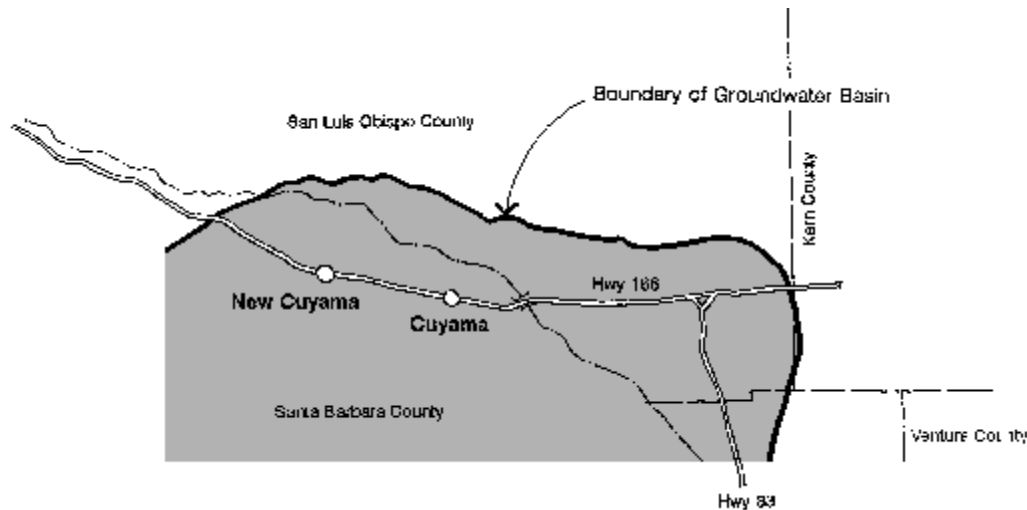
**2005
UPDATE**

The City of San Luis Obispo has made a formal commitment to participate in the Nacimiento water project for 3,380 afy. A 1,000 afy water re-use project is scheduled for completion in 2006. #

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

The Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin underlies portions of Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties. The majority of the basin lies beneath Santa Barbara county. Portions of the basin underlie the Shandon-Carrizo Planning Area along the southern boundary of San Luis Obispo County. In a 1980 report to the State Legislature, the state Department of Water Resources (DWR) concludes that this basin is in a "critical condition of overdraft." DWR defines critical condition of overdraft as that condition when "... continuation of present water management practices would probably result in significant adverse overdraft-related environmental, social, or economic impacts." Net pumpage in the late 1980's was about twice the estimated safe yield of 26,500 acre-feet per year. Irrigation is expected to decline as growers make individual decisions to

remove land from production because of rising pumping costs. The decline in irrigated acreage will continue for 30 years or so until acreage reductions eliminate the overdraft and stabilize ground water levels. Total irrigated cropland will drop from the current peak of about 23,000 acres to



about 12,000 acres when an equilibrium condition is reached and the basin's safe yield is no longer being exceeded.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture-Soil Conservation Service (SCS) conducted an Irrigation Water Management program in the Cuyama Valley beginning in 1985 and concluding in 1990. As part of that program, property owners were introduced to various alternative water management scenarios, including a "no management" scenario. Although some changes in cropping patterns have occurred, the producers did not adopt the recommended management alternative.

Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department staff has indicated that groundwater management measures would not be likely to be supported by the farmers in the area and that, since the area is predominantly agricultural, with no substantial population living in an established community, it is more difficult to demonstrate that groundwater management would serve a useful public purpose.

The Santa Barbara County 1996 Groundwater Resources Report indicates an estimated net overdraft in excess of 28,000 AFY. The overdraft condition is confirmed by water level declines of more than 100 feet since the 1940's.

Recommended Level of Severity: III

Recommended Actions: 1. Until such time as a groundwater management plan is in effect, discretionary projects should be carefully reviewed to ensure the inclusion of efficient water-use practices for agricultural and domestic uses.

2. Coordinate with adjoining counties on land use and water issues in the Cuyama Basin.

SUMMARY AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS / GROUNDWATER BASINS

The drought of 1987-92 brought about increased awareness of the value of our county's groundwater resources. Groundwater is the primary source of water in the county and it is relied upon even more heavily as surface water supplies dwindle during periods of drought. Since the drought, studies have been conducted to reassess the sustainable yield of the Paso Robles, Nipomo Mesa and coastal basins. Reassessments were also made of the sustainable yield of the Salinas, Whale Rock, Nacimiento and Lopez reservoirs. The City of San Luis Obispo and the Atascadero Mutual Water Company have implemented comprehensive water conservation programs which include reclamation, retrofitting and water-wise landscape programs. The City of Paso Robles and the Nipomo CSD expanded their conservation programs in 2004. More communities are likely to model these programs in the future as demand increases. Also in response to the drought, several communities contracted to receive water from the State Water Project. Actual deliveries began in 1997. **The EIR for the Nacimiento Water Project was certified in February 2004. Interagency contracts were executed in August 2004 and the project is now in the implementation phase, which includes design, right-of-way acquisition and environmental permitting. Water delivery is anticipated in late 2010.**

California water law provides no mandate for comprehensive groundwater management nor for a permit process to regulate groundwater withdrawals. None of the county's groundwater basins are currently subject to regulatory management under groundwater ordinances. The potential for implementation of future management programs for the Santa Maria and Paso Robles basins is complicated by the fact that both basins cross county lines. Threats to both of these basins in the form of increased withdrawals by pumpers in this and neighboring counties may have significant implications to the long-term health of the basins and, certainly, on the effectiveness of local management of the resource.

In the early 1990s, the county's Water Resource Advisory Committee (WRAC) established a subcommittee to study the issue of county-wide water resources management. A final report was submitted to the Board of Supervisors in 1992. The recommendations of the WRAC report were in the form of specific tasks which constituted an agenda for achieving a sustainable balance between water resources and water use within the County. These tasks, listed below, are reviewed and updated each year to reflect progress toward their completion, revision and/or deletion, as appropriate.

- 1 **Update the data base** for each of the county's major groundwater basins.

**2005
UPDATE**

The study of the Arroyo Grande - Nipomo Mesa Area was completed in 2004. The study of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin was completed in 2005, as described elsewhere in this report. ■

- 2 **Drought Assumptions.** This task has been completed. Estimates of sustainable yield

for groundwater basins in San Luis Obispo county should be based on rainfall data dating from the late 1800's. Water purveyors' drought contingency plans should acknowledge the possibility of significantly longer periods of below-average rainfall. **The WRAC also recommends that water purveyors should avoid allocating all available water to new development. Instead, they should include an "emergency reserve" in the supply/demand calculation.**

- 3 **Best Management Practice.** Define "Best Water Management Practice" for municipal, industrial and agricultural water uses. Educate all user groups in the implementation of Best Management Practice (BMP). Implement BMP for all county-operated water systems.
- 4 **Groundwater Recharge.** This task has been completed. Examination of geology throughout the County as documented in the 1998 Master Water Plan Update, Phase 1, revealed that recharge is limited to the areas immediately adjacent to the stream and river systems. These areas are protected as riparian and flood corridors and no additional protection or enhancement is warranted.
- 5 **Conjunctive Use.** Develop strategies for using groundwater basins for storage purposes.

**2005
UPDATE**

Proposition 50 Integrated Regional Water Management Planning grant application was submitted to evaluate the feasibility of groundwater banking in the Paso Robles Basin with emphasis on utilizing water from the State Water Project. Banking of Nacimiento Water may also be a long-term possibility. ■

- 6 **Riparian Impacts.** Assess the impacts of groundwater pumping on the riparian environment. Progress: The City of San Luis Obispo has completed a habitat study of San Luis Obispo Creek. Ongoing studies of the feasibility of increasing extractions from the groundwater basin will include assessment of impacts on the riparian environment. Morro Bay has monitored the influence of the Chorro well field on surface flow. The Habitat Conservation Plan for Arroyo Grande Creek also includes riparian considerations. **Until actual environmental demand has been quantified, demand estimates should include a "place-holder" for environmental demand.**

**2005
UPDATE**

A Proposition 50 Integrated Regional Water Management Planning grant application has been submitted to evaluate regional environmental permitting processes and may help address riparian impacts. ■

- 7 **Groundwater Management.** Survey existing water management organizations to determine which form, if any, might be appropriate for San Luis Obispo County.

- 8 **Well-Monitoring.** Improve and expand the county's existing program for monitoring private wells. Examine the existing program and take advantage of opportunities to gather data that is most representative of basin conditions. Consider the establishment of monitoring wells to assess water quality and quantity in critical areas.

2005
UPDATE

SLOFC&WCD is upgrading data systems and a Proposition 50 Integrated Regional Water Management Planning grant application has been submitted to provide funding to identify additional data collection needs. ■

- 9 **General Plan / Conservation Element.** Update the Conservation Element of the County's General Plan.

2005
UPDATE

The Conservation Element Update has been included in the Planning Department work program for 2006-2007. ■

In 1997, the SLOFC&WCD Board approved the consultant contract for Phase I of the Master Water Plan Update. The consultant, working under the direction of the WRAC, completed the first phase of the three-phase update in 1998. The objective of Phase I was to “*clarify our water situation by collecting existing sources of data and assessing their validity; and, to identify water management strategies and issues to provide the tools and options to project and protect our water use into the future*”.

2005
UPDATE

Development of a new Master Water Plan will be initiated as part of the 2006/07 budget request and will be coordinated with the update of the Conservation Element of the General Plan. ■

RMS WATER SYSTEM CRITERIA

1. *Level of Severity I occurs when the water delivery system is projected to be operating at design capacity within seven years.*
2. *Level of Severity II occurs when the water delivery system is projected to reach design capacity within the next five years.*
3. *Level of Severity III occurs when the water delivery system reaches its design capacity.*

COUNTY OPERATED WATER DELIVERY SYSTEMS

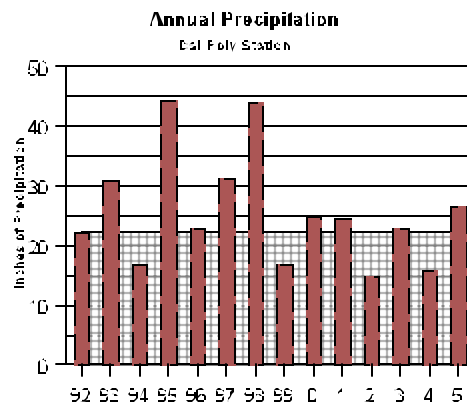
Water delivery systems consist of pumps, mains and storage facilities. County Public Works oversees several waterworks districts and County Service Areas (CSA) within the unincorporated areas of the county. Water for other communities is provided by community service districts or private water companies.

INDIVIDUAL WELLS

The San Luis Obispo County Division of Environmental Health is responsible under the provisions of Section 4.019.9 of the California Health and Safety Code for the regulation of water systems which fall under the state criteria of Public Water Systems. In 1991, the State assumed responsibility for regulation of these systems. However, budget problems have prevented the state from taking over as the actual regulating entity, and the State has contracted with County Health for continuation of these services. Environmental Health will continue to regulate systems with two to four connections under provisions of the County Code. Environmental Health also permits individual domestic wells. Between 1979 and 1997, more than 9,000 domestic wells were constructed in the county, an average of more than 500 per year.

COMMUNITY SPECIFIC WATER INFORMATION

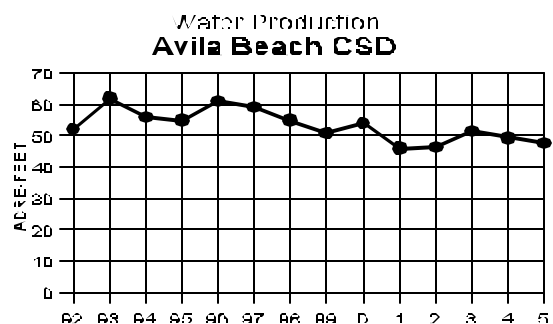
Community water use fluctuates from year to year, based on such factors as population growth and the amount of natural rainfall. In unusually wet years, water consumers use less community water to maintain residential landscapes. In dry years, more community water is needed for this purpose. Rainfall totals for the 1997-98



water year were among the highest on record, resulting in reduced consumption of community water for most local systems. Until last year, annual totals averaged more than two inches less than normal and water use by local systems increased in relation to increased development. **Last year, rainfall was about 19 percent higher than average. For most community systems, customers were able to reduce the amount of water applied to residential landscapes and overall system production was significantly lower than the prior year.**

Avila Beach

Avila Beach receives an allocation of surface water from Lopez Lake. Avila Beach reached the limit of its dependable water supply in 1977, at which time the Water District's Board of Directors enacted a moratorium on issuance of will-serve notices to restrict further development in the community. The 1987-92 drought provided information about the reliability of Lopez Reservoir as a source of supply. The District was able to quantify its minimum entitlement to a portion of Lopez Lake surplus water, and it considers this surplus as part of its regular annual supply. Thus, in April, 1993, the water district Board of Directors lifted the 16-year moratorium on the issuance of will-serve letters. To accommodate future demand, the Avila Beach CWD contracted for 100 acre-feet from the State Water Project. In 1996, the water district was re-organized as the Avila Beach Community Services District. In 2002, a 690,000 gallon water tank was completed to increase the community's fire-fighting capacity.



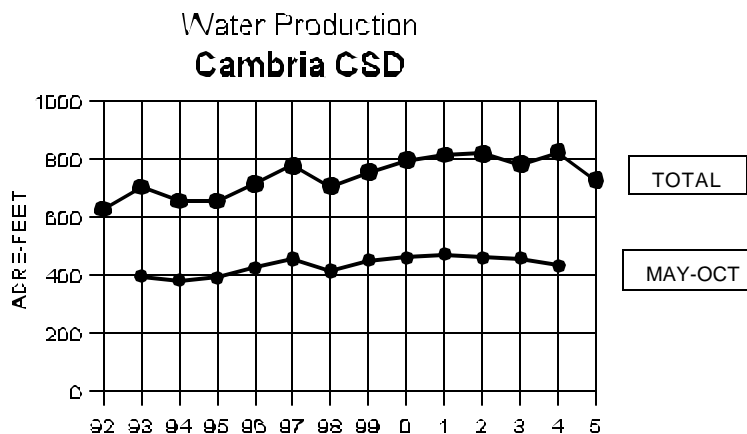
The Arroyo Grande Creek Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) currently being developed may reduce or eliminate the amount of surplus water now available to Lopez contractors. Also, since the Avila CSD does not participate in the drought buffer program, reliability of its State Water allocation is only about 75%. It may not be possible to rely on the full availability of these two sources. **The draft HCP is currently being reviewed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife and by other regulatory agencies.**

Because the water moratorium precluded new development in Avila Beach for so long, there is no recent growth rate by which to calculate a level of severity for the community. However, with the availability of state water, total supply is considerably greater than current demand. Even with resumption of development following the cleanup, supply should be sufficient for the foreseeable future.

Recommended Level of Severity: None

Cambria

Cambria's water supply is vulnerable to drought because the groundwater basins provide the only supply of water during the dry season and because groundwater storage capacity is small relative to demand. Some portions of the Santa Rosa Creek basin are contaminated with MTBE, limiting the availability of well sites. The Cambria Community Services District implemented a mandatory conservation program from 1990 to 1993 that allowed water production to remain within the limits of dependable supply during the multi-year drought. Since then, the number of dwelling units in the community has increased by over 20 percent and year-round water demand has increased by 17 percent. This suggests that the average Cambria household may have reduced water use by about 2.7 percent during the past ten years. However, the increase in total demand makes the community less able to endure a long-term drought with only partial recharge of its aquifers. In addition, conversion of some agricultural operations to crops with higher evapotranspiration losses could further reduce the amount of water available to the CSD.



The Cambria water supply situation is fully discussed on pages 13 to 17 of this report.

Cambria is located in a wooded area with high fuel loads and fire safety is a major concern. To improve fire-fighting capabilities, the CCSD is phasing upgrades to its water distribution system. These upgrades include elimination of piping bottlenecks to allow increased fire flows and additional storage tank capacity. During 2005, the CCSD completed a new pipeline across the west ranch, which now loops the water distribution system between the Lodge Hill and Seacraft Estates/Park Hill neighborhoods. The District is also in the process of replacing its Pine Knolls water tanks with new tanks that meet current seismic design standards and are also adequately sized. Since the Pine Knolls tanks are not yet completed, level of severity III is recommended for the CCSD's water system.

Recommended Level of Severity: III

2005
UPDATE

Permits are being sought to replace storage tanks in the Pine Knolls area to improve the district's fire-fighting capability. Construction of the tanks is pending review and approval by the Coastal Commission. #

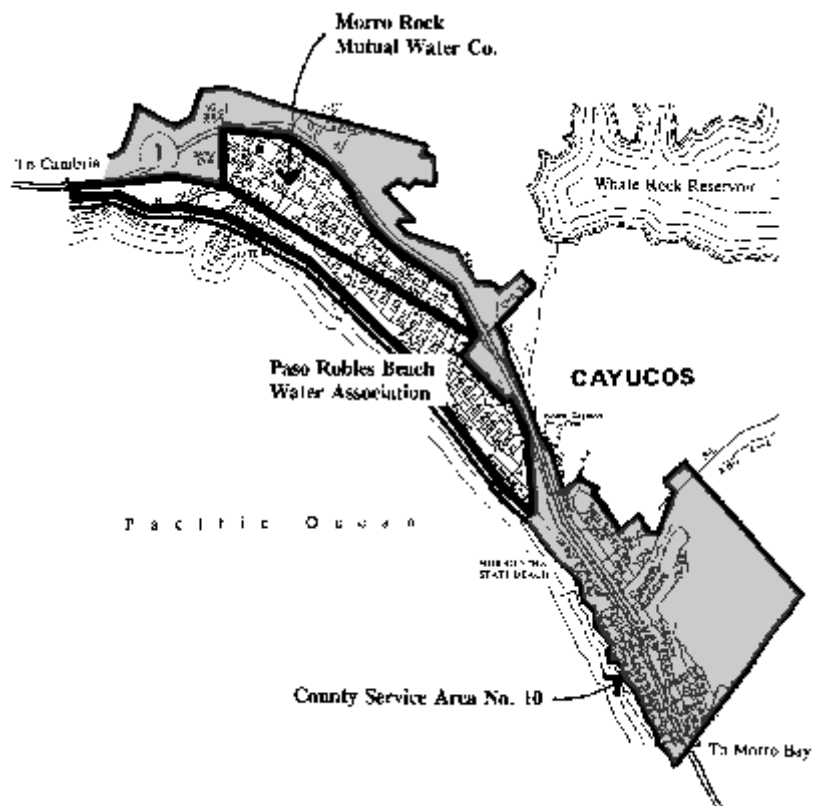
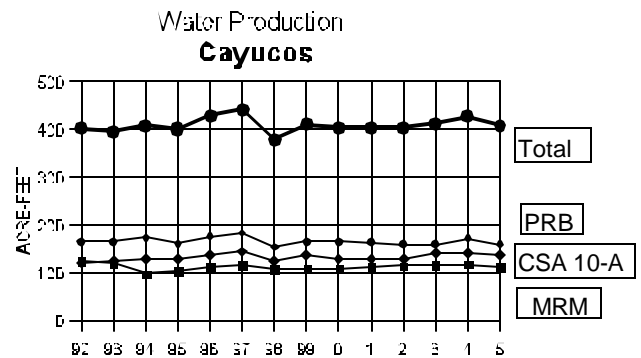
Cayucos

Cayucos receives water service from three local purveyors: Morro Rock Mutual Water Company (MRM), Paso Robles Beach Water Company (PRB) and County Service Area #10-A. These districts, along with the Cayucos Cemetery District, have a 600 acre-feet per year entitlement from Whale Rock Reservoir. In 1985, the Board of Supervisors imposed a building moratorium on the community because water use had reached its available supply. Water conservation programs have kept Cayucos within its allocation without the need for rationing. In 1993, in recognition of these conservation efforts and water system improvements resulting in more efficient use of the available supply, the Board lifted the moratorium, and the three water purveyors adopted a management plan allowing for phased construction of the equivalent of 159 new residential units. The supply is re-evaluated annually, based on analysis of the previous year's demand. For the water year ending June 30, **2005**, total water use by all three water purveyors was **4.7 percent lower than** the preceding year.

CSA 10A is undertaking a program to replace water mains and increase storage based on the results of a recent water system assessment. This program will be phased over time based on available funding, and will result in increased reliability and improved fire flow.

A re-evaluation of CSA 10A water demand indicates that there may be enough supply to provide service to approximately 60 properties currently on the district's waiting list.

Level of Severity: II (Certified by the Board of Supervisors)



- Recommended Actions:**
1. Direct the Planning Department to continue to monitor water demand for the three water systems, based upon reports submitted by the water purveyors.
 2. Continue conservation programs.
 3. Continue to explore all possibilities for acquiring additional water supplies.

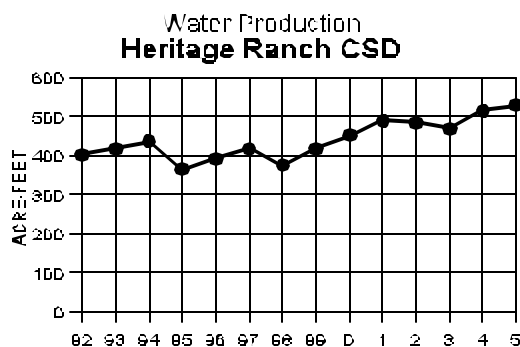
2005

UPDATE

The Board of Supervisors has issued a resolution to provide service to 40 customers on the CSA 10A waiting list. The Planning Department is contacting these customers to confirm their readiness to proceed. ■

Heritage Ranch

Lake Nacimiento is the only source of water for the Village of Heritage Ranch, for which there is an allotment of 1100 AFY. Water is supplied to village properties by the Heritage Ranch Community Services District. Because Nacimiento is a recreational lake and, therefore, subject to contamination, treatment is required before the water can be distributed to customers. The CSD operates a 2 million-gallon-per-day treatment plant that complies with state requirements. The District's has a 2 million-gallon storage tank.



Currently, the CSD has **1691** residential water connections. **175** “infill” parcels in current tracts remain to be developed. An additional **221** recently-created parcels are also available for development. The CSD estimates that the treatment plant is adequate for the 2900 units included in the Village of Heritage Ranch master plan. **However, a new water storage tank will be needed to handle full buildout.**

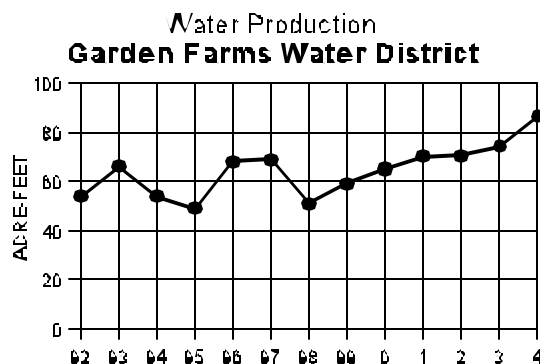
There is a concern that implementation of the Salinas Valley Water Project and the Nacimiento Water Project could, in drought years, reduce flows in the Nacimiento River to a point where the water supply would be inadequate to serve the community's needs. The CSD is currently considering options for participation in the Nacimiento project that would provide greater supply reliability during drought conditions.

Recommended Level of Severity: None

Garden Farms

Garden Farms County Water District experienced diminished pumping capacity during the 1987-92 drought. Although the dependable yield of the groundwater source is unknown, there is a concern that demand may be approaching supply.

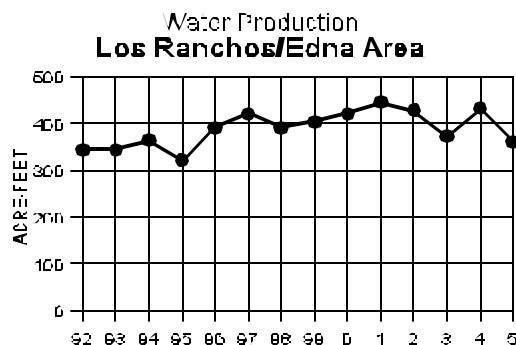
The District reports no water quantity problems for **2004-2005**. However, there exists no estimate of sustainable yield for the community's groundwater resource. The cost of a groundwater study of the Garden Farms/Santa Margarita area is too expensive for the two districts to fund by themselves. Beginning in 2000, the district began treating the water for iron and manganese.



Recommended Level of Severity: II

Los Ranchos/Edna Area

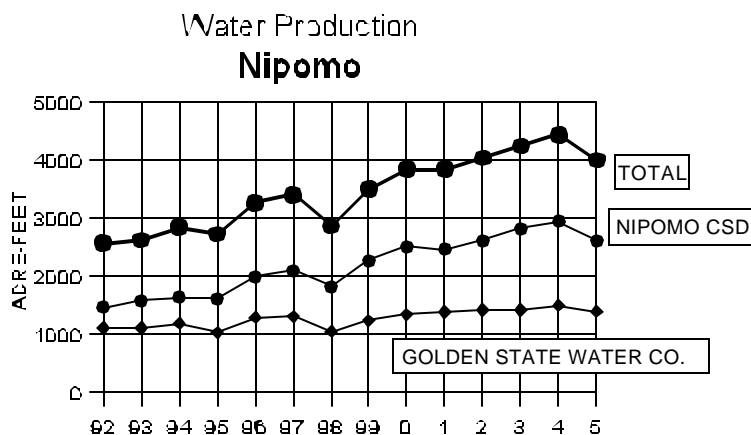
Golden State Water Company provides water to the San Luis Obispo Country Club and Rolling Hills areas from three wells drawing from the San Luis Obispo Creek groundwater basin. No level of severity is currently recommended for this system.



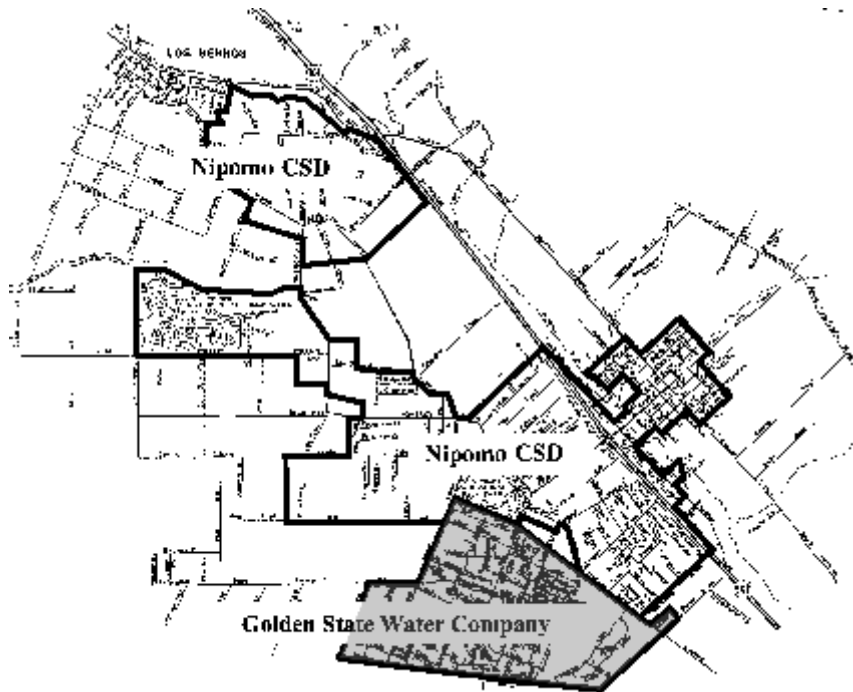
Recommended Level of Severity: None

Nipomo

Nipomo is served by two major water purveyors. The Nipomo Community Services District (NCSD) serves the original townsite east of Highway 101 and newer areas west of the highway, including the recently annexed Black Lake area. The Summit Station area, a non-contiguous area east of Los Berros, was also annexed by the NCSD in 1993.



Residents of the Summit Station area had long-standing concerns with falling water levels in their wells, a situation which has been relieved by tying in to the NCSD distribution system. Golden State Water Company serves an area south of Nipomo Regional Park.



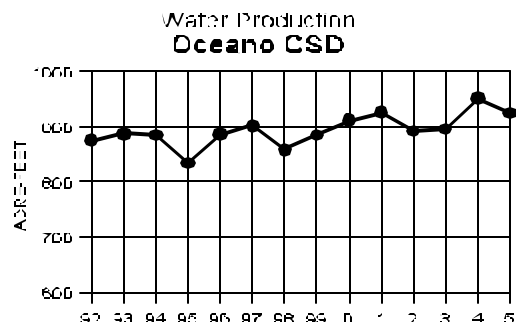
Nipomo Community Services District completed a one million gallon storage tank in 1993. Storage capacity was increased by an additional million gallons in 1999.

Neither the NCSD nor Golden State Water Company has applied for supplemental water, from either the State Water Project or the Nacimiento Project. However, the NCSD has entered into an agreement with the City of Santa Maria for 3,000 acre-feet per year of supplemental water. Water supply for the Nipomo Mesa area is discussed on pages 9, 10 and 11.

Recommended Level of Severity: None

Oceano

Water service in Oceano is provided by the Oceano Community Services District. As a member of the South San Luis Obispo County Water Association, the CSD is a party to the agreement by which the groundwater from the Arroyo Grande Tri-Cities Mesa area is shared with the cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach and Pismo Beach, as well as with agricultural interests. The Oceano CSD share is 900 acre-feet per year (AFY). The CSD also contracts with the SLOCFC&WCD for 303 AFY from Lopez

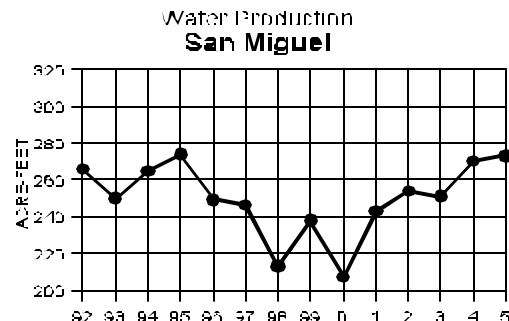


Reservoir, plus its proportional amount of any surplus from the prior year. In addition, the Oceano CSD has contracted for 750 AFY from the State Water Project. For the current water year, the CSD's total production consisted of **60%** state water, **33%** Lopez water and **7%** groundwater.

Recommended Level of Severity: None

San Miguel

The San Miguel Community Services District was formed in 2001 and assumed responsibility for the community water system. The District completed a Water Master Plan in 2002. The Plan notes several system deficiencies, including low pressure in some areas and the need for increased storage capacity to meet fire flow requirements. The CSD's two main wells pump from the Paso Robles groundwater basin. The wells have a combined pumping capacity to serve San Miguel's existing buildout. Construction of a new well is planned for **2006**. A new storage tank is also scheduled for construction in the 2005-06 time period.

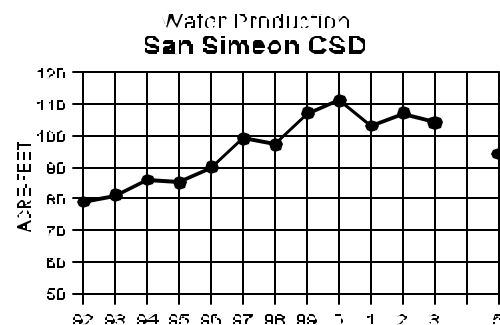


San Miguel's growth rate has increased significantly in the last two years, to the point at which demand could equal or exceed the current system capacity within five years. Therefore, Level of Severity II is recommended. This recommendation will be reconsidered when the new well is on-line and its pumping capacity has been determined.

Recommended Level of Severity: II

San Simeon

The community of San Simeon is served by two wells along Pico Creek. Recent data indicate that dependable yield from this groundwater source is between 120 and 130 AFY. Historically, San Simeon Community Services District has pumped as much as 140 acre-feet per year. Except for water used for irrigation, this water is fully consumed - none of the wastewater returns to the groundwater basin. San Simeon has been under a self-imposed building moratorium since December 1986, based upon the potential for total consumption of



available water supplies.

The CSD reported in June, 1991 that water use was reduced by approximately 50 percent - 20 percent due to the prohibition on landscape irrigation and 30 percent due to the plumbing retrofit program. Water use has continued at a reduced rate since that time. However, the building moratorium remains in place. The SSCSD Board may consider relaxing some water use restrictions as usage stabilizes at some level less than the reliable supply.

In October, 1994, the SSCSD board passed a drought management ordinance in response to information that the water levels in the district's wells had dropped to near sea level, raising the prospect of sea water intrusion. The emergency restrictions ban outdoor irrigation and the washing of vehicles, sidewalks, driveways parking lots and structures. This action underscores the tenuousness of the district's water supply.

Additional water sources have been studied, including desalination, surface storage, wastewater reclamation and a cooperative arrangement with the Cambria CSD involving groundwater recharge. The SSCSD had initially considered the importation of supplemental water from Lake Nacimiento, but has dropped out of the project because of the high projected cost of the water from that source.

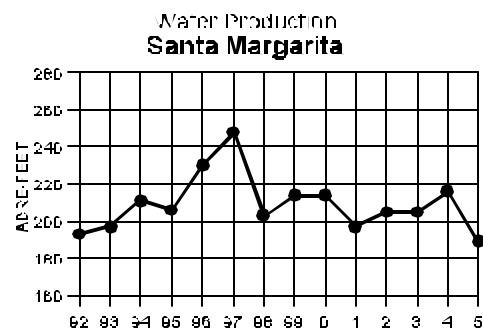
In October, 2001, the SSCSD enacted an emergency water conservation ordinance, similar to the 1994 ordinance, based on declining well levels which pose a risk of seawater intrusion. The ordinance prohibits the use of district water for landscape irrigation, washing vehicles, sidewalks and driveways. Restaurants may serve water to customers only by request.

Recommended Level of Severity: III

Recommended Actions: 1.Continue the moratorium. 2. Continue conservation activities.

Santa Margarita

In September, 1990, declining water levels in the County Service Area #23's two wells created concern that the community could run out of water before the beginning of the rainy season. Residents were asked to reduce consumption until the wells were replenished by rain. Because consumption exceeded the system's delivery capabilities in a year of below average rainfall, Santa Margarita was considered to be at Level of Severity III.



In 1993 and 1994, the water district added a new 100 gpm well and a 157,500 gallon storage

tank, funded by a Safe Drinking Water Bond Law construction loan.

In 1996, when it was realized that two of Santa Margarita's wells did not meet newly adopted design standards, a new well was constructed. However, operational experience with the new well led to a conclusion that supplemental water is necessary to ensure the reliability of the system. Conservation measures have been effective but will not be sufficient to avoid the need for supplemental water.

Work with the community on water needs is on-going. Since there are only a few vacant parcels remaining in the service area, a limit on new connections would have little significant impact. An emphasis on obtaining supplemental water supplies is recommended. In May, 2004 the Board of Supervisors directed staff to pursue cooperative development of water supply alternatives with Santa Margarita Ranch for CSA No. 23 and also to pursue State Water in conjunction with or independently of Santa Margarita Ranch.

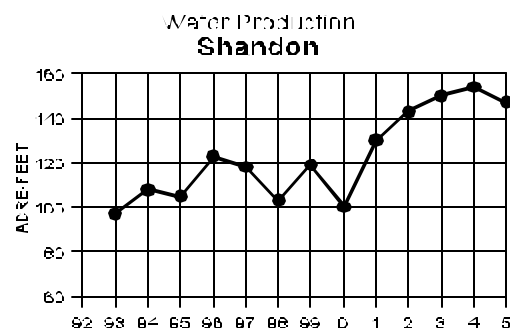
Recommended Level of Severity: III

Recommended Actions: 1. Pursue acquisition of State Water cooperatively with Santa Margarita Ranch.

Shandon

County Service Area #16 serves the community of Shandon with two wells having a combined capacity of 800 gallons per minute. The wells supply a 212,000 gallon storage tank, completed in 2000.

Groundwater levels in the Shandon area have been stable during the last forty years, indicating that the supply is adequate to meet community needs. Because the supply appears to be adequate, the sale of CSA #16's State Water allocation is proceeding.



Proposals for general plan amendments have been received that would dramatically increase Shandon's population and the demand for public services. Consideration of water supply options would be included in the EIR process. A draft EIR is tentatively scheduled to be available for public review in 2006.

Recommended Level of Severity: None

Los Osos

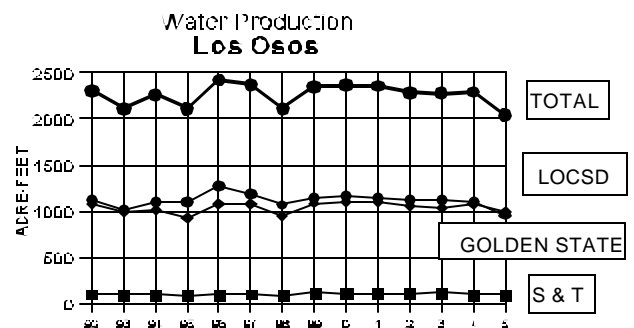
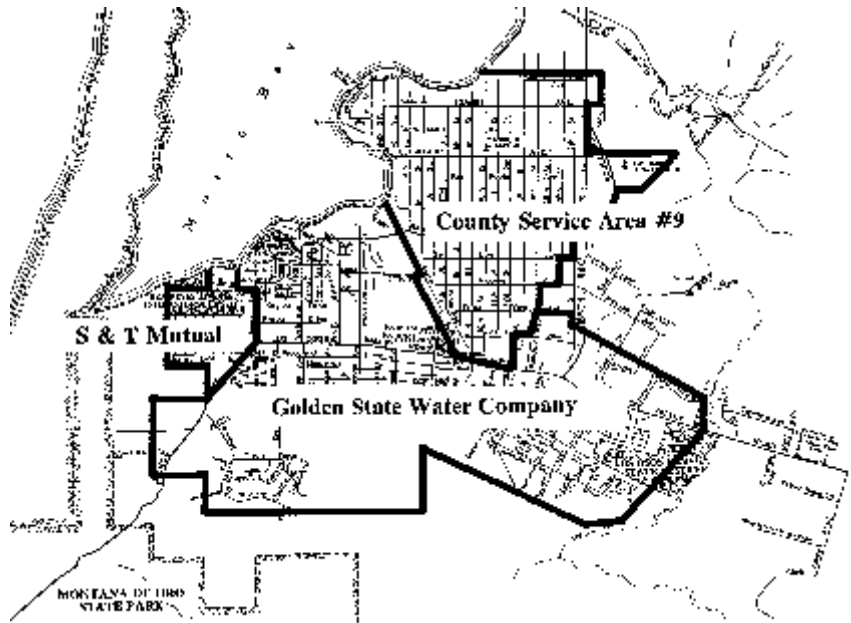
The Los Osos area is served by three water purveyors, the Los Osos Community Services District (LOCSD), Golden State Water Company and S & T Mutual Water Company. Because these agencies pump groundwater from a coastal basin, the potential for seawater intrusion is always a consideration when discussing the issue of system capacity. Some municipal wells are within 2000 feet of the Morro Bay shoreline. The LOCSD's **Water**

Management Plan indicates that seawater intrusion is taking place in portions of the groundwater basin in which production wells are located.

The management plan includes a revised estimate of the basin's safe yield which indicates that there is not enough water available to serve the Los Osos buildout population. Seawater intrusion could be eliminated or greatly reduced by decreasing production from some wells near the coast and increasing production from wells in other portions of the basin.

The buildout shortfall could be made up by implementing a variety of programs, including the use of recycled water for irrigation of large turf areas such as school grounds, parks and Sea Pines golf course, **an aggressive water conservation effort and importation of supplemental water from outside the basin.** The management plan identifies construction of a sewer system as a key element in achieving a long-term sustainable water supply for Los Osos. A sewer system will improve water quality in the upper aquifer and will allow reduced pumping from the lower aquifer where seawater intrusion is taking place.

Based on the information in the LOCSD Water Management Plan regarding seawater intrusion and current exceedence of the basin's safe yield, Level of Severity III is recommended for Los Osos, See the discussion on page 11 for additional details.



Both LOCSD and Golden State Water Company have discontinued their participation in the current phase of the Nacimiento Project.

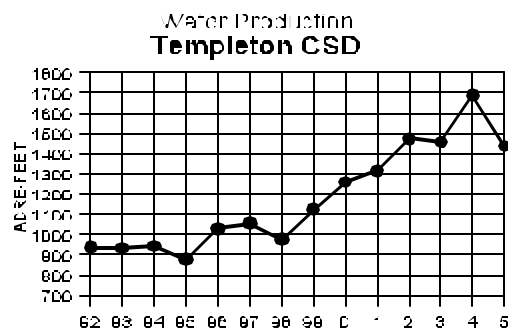
Recommended Level of Severity: III

Recommended Actions:

1. The LOCSD should consider adopting an aggressive water conservation program that would have the potential for achieving water savings significantly greater than the 8% conservation factor contained in the Water Management Plan. As water demand decreases, pumping from the lower aquifer should be commensurately reduced.
2. Water purveyors should consider adopting limits on the issuance of will-serve letters until overdraft of the lower aquifer ceases and further seawater intrusion is stopped.
3. The LOCSD should identify sources of supplemental water and proceed with an acquisition program.

Templeton

The Templeton Community Services District (TCSD) water system operates with eleven wells having a combined pumping capacity of **2,500 gpm**. Nine of the wells pump from the groundwater basin (safe yield = 1050 AFY). Two wells pump from the underflow of the Salinas River (500 AFY appropriate right plus 102 AFY by permit = 602 AFY). TCSD estimates that its existing capacity could serve a population of 6,000. This figure includes the existing population plus the additional estimated population resulting from the development of existing vacant lots within the district boundaries. Since 1990, Templeton's annual growth rate has been approximately 3.8 percent. At this rate, it is estimated that a population of 6,000 would be reached in about 2008. **As of 2005, the District had allocated all of its current capacity, and had a backlog of approximately 86 requests for service, for a total of 1,084 water units.**



TCSD has hired a Water Conservation Coordinator to oversee and implement public water conservation programs, lawn audits and school presentations. The District instituted an off-site plumbing fixture retrofit program in 1994, that has allowed the issuance of will-serve letters to participating applicants. Exploration for new sources of groundwater is continuously being undertaken. Construction of a new 1,000,000 gallon water storage tank is scheduled for

completion in 2006. The district has approved a contract for 250 AFY of supplemental water from the Nacimiento Project.

Recommended Level of Severity: II

Recommended Actions: 1. Water supply should be carefully monitored as development proceeds. TCSD should continue its policy of not issuing will-serve letters that cannot be guaranteed water from existing supplies.
2. The District should continue efforts to develop new water supplies.

**Community Water Supply and Distribution, 2005
Recommended Levels of Severity (RLOS)**

Community	RLOS		Reason
	SUPPLY	SYSTEM	
Avila Beach	None	None	
Cambria	III	III	Seasonal supply shortage, storage capacity
Cayucos	II	II	LOS II for supply certified by Board of Supervisors LOS II for system based on CSA#10A allocation
Garden Farms	None	II	Inadequate pumping capacity during drought
Heritage Ranch	None	None	
Los Ranchos/Edna	II	None	Possible basin overdraft (SLO Creek)
Nipomo	III	None	LOS II certified by Board of Supervisors
Oceano	None	None	
S.Miguel	None	II	Demand is approaching pumping capacity
San Simeon	III	III	CSD moratorium; supply uncertainty during drought
Santa Margarita	III	III	Supply uncertainty; backup deficiency
Shandon	None	None	
Los Osos	III	III	Overdraft and current seawater intrusion
Templeton	None	II	Supply fully allocated









MUNICIPAL WATER CONSERVATION IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, 2004-2005

Throughout California, efficient management of water resources is becoming a necessity. People have become sensitive to the environmental consequences of transporting water from one part of the state to another. Resolution of the Mono Lake issue and progress toward solving the problems of the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta has caused the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to focus on development of local water resources to meet future demand. Conservation has become a crucial factor in fulfilling the region's water needs.

The situation in San Luis Obispo County is similar. We are now importing water from the State Water Project and, in the future, we may also be moving water from Lake Nacimiento to population centers in other parts of the county. At some point, this "new" water will be fully committed, and we, too, will be looking to local solutions to meet future demand.

Anticipating the growing importance of water conservation in the county's water supply equation, the Board of Supervisors, in 1990, adopted a water policy called "The Responsible Use of Water", which had been prepared and recommended by the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). The policy envisions that "through systematic implementation of local water conservation programs, and through the widespread dissemination of this policy statement, residents and businesses in this county will better understand the importance of water conservation and take appropriate individual actions to assist the County and its water purveyors in implementing these policies". Specific water conservation measures recommended in the policy are listed in the table on the following page, along with the percentage of the county's water purveyors who are currently implementing each measure.

The following water purveyors are implementing at least eight of the 15 conservation measures listed in the table: Atascadero Mutual Water Co. (13), City of San Luis Obispo (12), Cambria CSD (10), Templeton CSD (8), City of Grover Beach (8), Los Osos CSD (8), Nipomo CSD (8) . Atascadero Mutual Water Co and Nipomo CSD accounted for a total of 869 acre feet of reclaimed wastewater in 2004-05.

Conservation Measure	Percentage of Purveyors Implementing Each Conservation Measure, 2004-05										%
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90		
Purveyor provides leak detection assistance to customers											92%
Purveyor has an on-going leak detection and elimination program for water system											62%
Water bill inserts containing water conservation messages											62%
Water bills compare current use with previous year use and community-wide average											62%
Adopt conservation pricing: customers pay higher rate for higher water use											58%
Purveyor provides landscape water use audits for customers											50%
Provide water conservation information to applicants for new service											42%
Adopt an ordinance or regulations prohibiting wasteful outdoor water use											42%
Provide incentives for voluntary retrofit of ultra low-flow toilets, shower heads and faucets											31%
Provide information to public schools for use in conservation education programs											27%
Mandatory retrofit programs for new construction, or upon transfer of ownership											19%
Use of advertising in local newspapers to promote water conservation											15%
Purveyor personnel trained in turf management provide assistance to customers											11%
Use of television and radio advertising to promote water conservation											11%
Wastewater reclamation											8%

Sewage

RMS LEVEL OF SEVERITY CRITERIA

Level of Severity I: When projected peak flow in six years equals the treatment plant capacity.

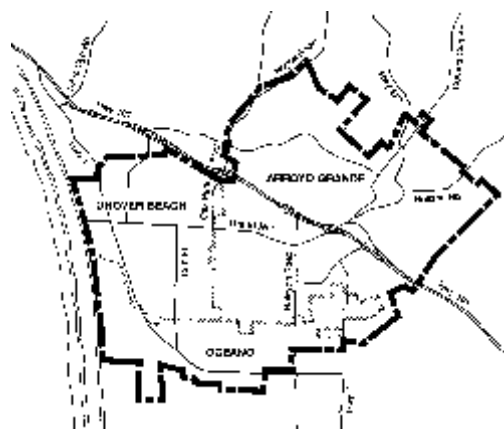
Level of Severity II: When projected peak flow in five years equals the treatment plant capacity.

Level of Severity III: When the peak daily flow equals or exceeds the treatment plant capacity.

The level of severity criteria listed above apply to sewage treatment plants. The plants are part of local sewage collection systems that also include pipelines, lift stations and other infrastructure. Most of the county's larger unincorporated communities maintain their own treatment plants, with the exception of Cayucos, Oceano, Los Osos and Templeton,. Sewage collection and septic tank systems are addressed with different criteria.

Cayucos. The Cayucos Sanitary District has an agreement with the City of Morro Bay which reserves a portion of the Morro Bay treatment plant capacity for sewage flow from Cayucos.

Oceano. The Oceano Community Services District shares a sewage treatment plant with the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach through their membership in the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District. The plant is located between the Oceano Airport and



Arroyo Grande Creek Channel, within the Oceano Urban Reserve Line.

Los Osos. Los Osos has no sewage collection and treatment system. Instead, homes and businesses have their own septic tanks. A community-wide system is currently being planned by the Los Osos Community Services District.

Nipomo. The Nipomo CSD operates two treatment plants - the Southland Wastewater Works, serving the main community, and Black Lake Wastewater Works.

Templeton. The Templeton Community Services District has an agreement with the City of Paso Robles to send 400,000 gallons per day to the Paso Robles treatment plant. It also has a small treatment plant of its own. This year, about **54** percent of Templeton's flow went to the Paso Robles plant and **46** percent was treated locally.

The status of these sewage treatment plants is summarized in the following table:

Sewage Treatment Facilities - San Luis Obispo County Average Dry-Weather Flow (ADWF), Levels of Severity (LOS), 2004-2005						
Name of Plant	Capacity (Millions of gallons/day)	ADWF	Percent Capacity	2004 Population	Est. Pop at 100% Capacity	LOS
Avila Beach CSD	0.20	0.038	19.0	N/A	N/A	OK
Cambria CSD	1.00	0.602	60.2	6475	10755	OK
Heritage Ranch CSD	0.40	0.152	38.0	2339	6155	OK
Los Ranchos (CSA #18) (4)	0.12	0.089	74.2	1395	1880	OK
Morro Bay/Cayucos	2.06 (3)	1.072	52.0	13380	25730	OK
Cayucos (Morro Bay)	0.721 (3)	0.283	39.3	3067	7804	OK
Nipomo CSD (Southland)	0.90	0.458	50.9	8000	15717	OK
Nipomo CSD (Black Lake)	0.20	0.064	32.0	1023	3197	OK
Oak Shores (CSA #7A)	0.10	0.041	41.0	N/A	N/A	OK
PasoRobles/Templeton	4.90 (1)	2.799	57.1	34066	59660	OK
Templeton (Paso Robles)	0.40 (1)	0.176	46.7	7225	15471	OK
Templeton (Meadowbrook)	0.30	0.151				
San Miguel CSD	0.20	0.114	57.0	1715	3008	OK
San Simeon CSD (4)	0.20 (2)	0.084	42.0	250	595	OK
So. SLO County San. Dist. (4)	5.00	2.879	57.6	36866	63204	OK

Notes: (1) Templeton entitled to 0.40 mgd of Paso Robles plant capacity per agreement
 (2) Hearst Castle entitlement is 0.05 mgd; San Simeon CSD entitlement is 0.15 mgd
 (3) Cayucos entitled to 0.721 mgd of Morro Bay plant capacity per agreement
 (4) Data is for prior year. No report for 2004-05

RMS SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM CRITERIA

The sewage collection system refers to the facilities that collect and deliver sewage to a treatment plant including pipelines, lift stations, etc.

1. Level of Severity I occurs when the projected flow in two years of any portion of the delivery system is 75% of its capacity.
2. Level of Severity II occurs when any portion of a sewage delivery system is operating at 75% of its capacity.
3. Level of Severity III occurs when peak flows reach 100% of capacity.

The following sewage collection systems have reported issues in 2004-05:

Los Ranchos (CSA #18). A consultant is performing a plant audit to identify possible changes in the treatment process to reduce chloride levels.

Oak Shores (CSA #7A). Planned construction of additional percolation ponds will enable the treatment plant to meet winter wastewater disposal requirements.

Templeton CSD (Meadowbrook Plant). Discharge is high in sodium and chloride. Expansion of the plant capacity from 0.3 to 0.6 mgd is planned for the summer of 2006.

City of Morro Bay. The City and Cayucos Sanitary District have adopted a time schedule for upgrading the treatment plant by 2015. Capacity requirements and project details will be developed in 2006.

San Miguel CSD. Effluent has high levels of TDS, sodium and chloride.

Nipomo (Black Lake). Sodium, chloride and TDS limits are routinely exceeded. The CSD is continuing its effort to educate its customers about the benefits of replacing self-regenerating water softeners to mitigate this problem.

Nipomo (Southland). Planning for expansion of the plant will begin in 06/07 with implementation to follow in 07/08.

RMS SEPTIC TANK CRITERIA

S eptic tank sewage disposal is used primarily in rural areas of the county. RMS criteria for septic tank systems are based upon local failure rates. Both the County Health department and the State Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) oversee septic system operation. Evidence of septic system failure includes:

- * Evidence of sewage on the ground surface,
 - * Improper draining of plumbing facilities caused by subsurface drainage problems,
 - * Frequent pumping of subsurface sewage systems for other than normally scheduled maintenance,
 - * Persistent odors traced to an individual subsurface sewage system,
 - * Pollution of wells or underlying groundwater,
 - * Restricted use of plumbing facilities to prevent one of the above from occurring.
1. Level of Severity I occurs when 5% of the septic systems in a specified area fail, or the county Health department identifies a potential public health problem.
 2. Level of Severity II occurs when 15% of the septic systems in a specified area fail.
 3. Level of Severity III occurs when 25% of the septic systems in a specified area fail and the county Health department and RWQCB find that public health is endangered.

The County Division of Environmental Health inspects, permits, and requires septic tank pumpers to submit an annual report of septic tanks pumped within the county. Aside from these reports, information about septic tank failures is scarce. Further, interpreting frequent septic tank pumping records as evidence of failure may not be accurate. Some people pump their tanks more often than others simply to avoid the possibility of failure, though their systems may in fact operate perfectly. Currently, pumping records are maintained on handwritten forms. Environmental Health hopes to computerize these records as time and equipment allows.

Los Osos

A 1983 water quality study of the Los Osos / Baywood Park area found nitrate concentrations in shallow groundwater generally greater than the maximum level allowable for drinking water set by

the State of California. Pursuant to that finding, the Regional Water Quality Control Board imposed a prohibition on septic system discharges after November 1, 1988. San Luis Obispo county initiated discussion of centralized wastewater collection and treatment as a remedy for the water quality problem. A study of alternative water supply and sewage disposal systems was conducted by USGS in 1988 and a companion study was completed by DWR in 1989. These studies highlighted the linkage between water supply and alternative sewage disposal methods. They pointed out that centralized collection and treatment of wastewater could reduce nitrate concentrations in the groundwater supply and could be used to recharge the aquifer and increase the effective dependable supply of the groundwater basin. However, the substantial expense of constructing a new sewer system has made implementation a controversial issue.

On October 10, 1995, the Board of Supervisors approved a wastewater disposal system, by which collection and treatment facilities would be designed to accommodate the entire community, with on-site, engineered disposal systems being used in some areas if designated recharge sites prove inadequate to handle all of the effluent.

In November, 1998, voters approved the formation of a Community Services District (CSD) for the Los Osos community to assume responsibilities for the completion of a wastewater project. In January, 1999, the California Coastal Commission voted to allow the newly-formed CSD the opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of an alternative solution to the water pollution problem which involved new technology for the treatment of effluent. The Commission gave the CSD until January, 2000 to prepare a facilities plan for the alternative wastewater system and to present the plans to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

In May, 1999, the Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted revisions to previously approved guidelines that would allow a limited amount of new development in the prohibition area. Some development could begin immediately in the Bayview Heights and Martin Tract areas, and there could be some commercial development with no restriction as to area. Additional development would be allowed when design plans for the community-wide wastewater collection and treatment system were complete and an On-Site Wastewater Management District was formed. In November, 1999 the Los Osos CSD issued a Notice of Preparation for an EIR for the Los Osos Wastewater Project. The project includes a septic tank maintenance and management program, a septic tank effluent pumping / septic tank effluent gravity collection system, and a disposal system which would recharge the upper and lower groundwater aquifers.

Level of Severity III is recommended for the community-wide septic tank sewage disposal system in Los Osos. This recommendation is based on:

- a. identification of rising nitrate levels in Los Osos groundwater by RWQCB;

- b. the RMS criterion that pollution of underlying groundwater may constitute evidence of septic system failure;
- c. the RWQCB's prohibition on new septic tank discharges.

Recommended Level of Severity: III

Actions: Continue to monitor the actions of the Los Osos CSD and the RWQCB. Adjust recommended Level of Severity as warranted by progress toward implementation of a wastewater project.



The CSD's 2005 Water Management Plan estimated that construction of the planned wastewater treatment system would result in an increase yield for the Los Osos Valley groundwater basin. However, 2005 has seen continued controversy over the location of the proposed treatment plant. As of December, 2005, the location, cost and availability of funding for new wastewater facilities remained undetermined. ■

Nipomo

According to the 1985 grant agreement that financed construction of the Nipomo CSD sewer system, 100 percent of property owners within the service area were required to connect to the system within ten years. As of 2002, 150 homes remain unconnected to the system. These homes rely on individual septic systems, some of which have failed to function properly during periods of prolonged heavy rainfall. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has registered its concern with the NCSD. The two agencies are in the process of developing a coordinated response, including written notification to property owners and consideration of possible enforcement action.

Septage

Environmental Health inspects and permits septage disposal sites. The Regional Water Quality Control Board encourages the beneficial re-use of septage as fertilizer or soil amendment. Septage disposal by the ponding method is not considered beneficial. Suitable septage disposal sites have become increasingly scarce in the county. Historically, because of the dispersion and relatively small scale of such sites, strict management of the disposal process has not been consistently observed. EPA rules and their enforcement by the RWQCB have now made it too costly or otherwise disadvantageous for owners of agricultural land to continue to make their property available for ponding of sludge and/or septage.

Land application at privately operated sites has been the preferred method of disposal because of its low cost. In contrast, the alternatives to current practice are all more expensive, with the added costs accruing, in some measure, to the pumpers, the farmers, treatment plant operators, and the county. Alternatives include: establishment of a regional facility on private property or on county-owned land; modification of sewage treatment plants to allow for co-treatment of septage and domestic wastewater; development of independent septage treatment facilities; incineration; establishment of a composting facility; disposal in Class I or II landfills; and, transport to Santa Maria or Camp Roberts treatment plant.

Currently, all septage generated in the county is transported to the Santa Maria or Camp Roberts treatment plants, or it is processed at dewatering facilities located at treatment plants within San Luis Obispo County. Land application remains an acceptable solution. However, permitting requirements make other alternatives more attractive to pumpers.

In 2004, the Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance to establish an interim moratorium on the land application of treated sewage sludge (biosolids). The moratorium will last for 24 months or until a permanent ordinance is enacted, whichever occurs first. Land application of biosolids is subject to authorization by the County's Division of Environmental Health. The moratorium limits the application of "exceptional quality" biosolids within the County to no more than 1,500 cubic yards in any twelve-month period.

Roads

RMS LEVEL OF SEVERITY CRITERIA

Level of Severity I: When traffic projections indicate that roadway level of service "D" will occur within five years.

Level of Severity II: When traffic projections indicate that roadway level of service "D" will occur within two years.

Level of Severity III: When calculation of existing traffic flows indicates a roadway level of service "D".

The ability of streets and roads to carry vehicular traffic depends upon several factors. The number of traffic lanes, surrounding terrain, existence of roadway shoulders, and number of other vehicles all affect the capacity of roads. The 2000 Highway Capacity Manual, published by the Transportation Research Board, sets standards for these and other factors which determine traffic "levels of service" (LOS). Levels of service ranging from level "A" to "F" are defined as follows:

LOS "A"	Free flow. Unlimited freedom to maneuver and select desired speed.
LOS "B"	Stable flow. Slight decline in freedom to maneuver.
LOS "C"	Stable flow. Speed and maneuverability somewhat restricted.
LOS "D"	Stable flow. Speed and maneuverability restricted. Small increases in volume cause operational problems.
LOS "E"	Unstable flow. Speeds are low; freedom to maneuver is extremely difficult. Frustration is high.
LOS "F"	Forced flow. Stoppages for long periods.

STATE HIGHWAYS

The Resource Management System considers only those roads under county jurisdiction. Neither state highways nor private roads are evaluated in this report.

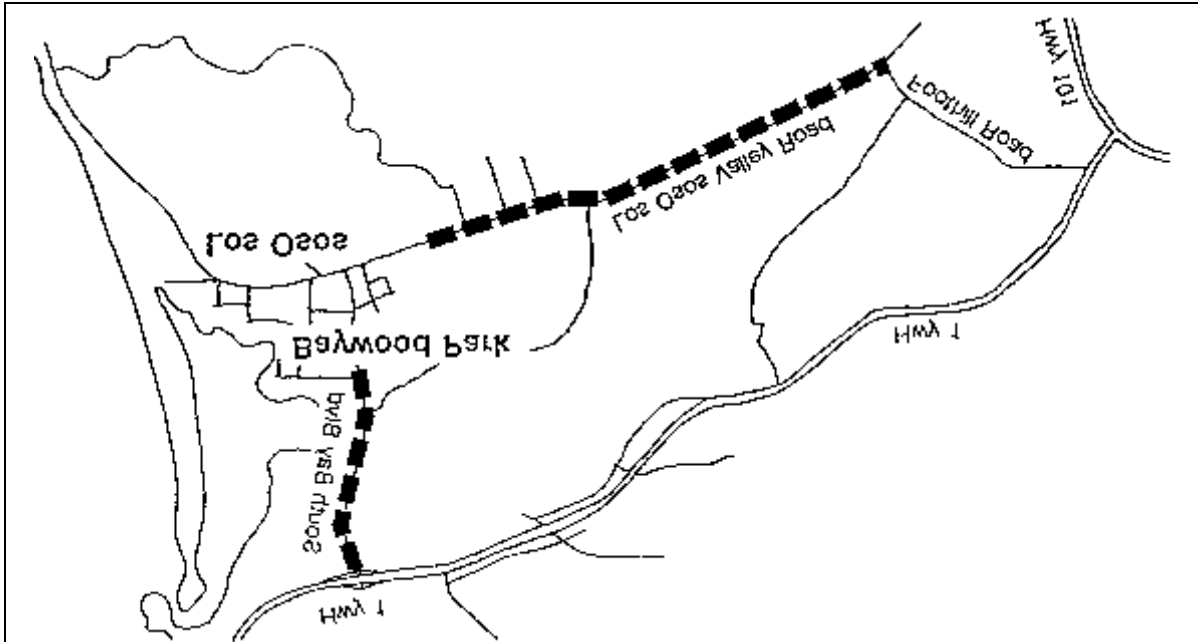
COUNTY MAINTAINED ROADS

The County Public Works department maintains an ongoing traffic count program to monitor traffic on county maintained roads. According to that information, the following roads experience traffic levels of service that meet the criteria for RMS levels of severity:

Roads / Recommended Level of Severity / 2005 (Bold type indicates changes for 2005)	
Level of Severity I	Tefft Street - (Roadway capacity west of Mary Avenue)
Level of Severity II	None
Level of Severity III	Halcyon Road - Between its intersections with Hwy 1 Halcyon Road, north intersection with Hwy 1 Price Canyon Road - Hwy 227 to Pismo Beach City limit South Bay Blvd - Santa Ysabel Avenue to Highway 1 Tank Farm Road - Highway 227 to Higuera Street Tefft Street - (Intersection capacity west of Hwy 101)

Roads with no current recommended Level of Severity, but with increasing traffic volumes which may lead to a future LOS recommendation	Avila Beach Drive Los Berros Road - South of El Campo Ramada Drive, South of Hwy 46 South Ocean Avenue, North of 13 th Street Los Osos Valley Road - Foothill Road to Los Osos Creek Las Tablas Road, West of Duncan Road Nacimiento Lake Drive, East of Chimney Rock Road Vineyard Drive - Highway 101 to Bethel Road Main Street, Cambria - Cambria Drive to Burton Drive
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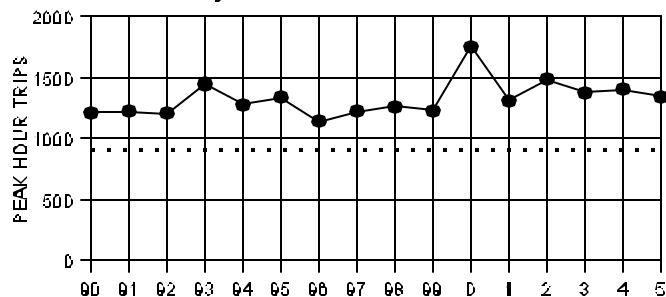
Each of these road segments is discussed in the following pages. In the traffic volume charts, the horizontal dotted line indicates the Level of Service “D” threshold for peak hour traffic volume.



South Bay Blvd. - Replacement of Twin Bridges and construction of bike lanes has improved the road's traffic capacity somewhat, but not enough to improve the LOS. No additional traffic lanes are programmed for South Bay Boulevard at this time.

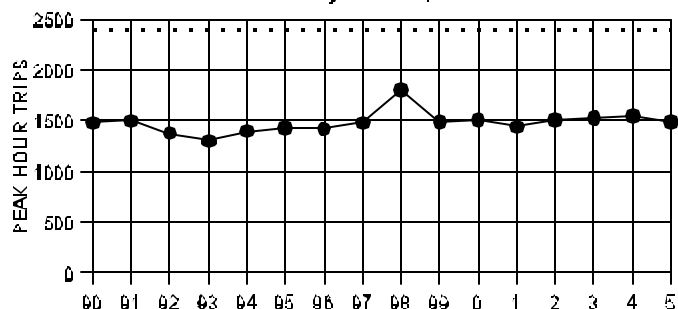
Level of Severity III.

Traffic Volume Trends, 1990-2005
South Bay Boulevard, Stations 257/306

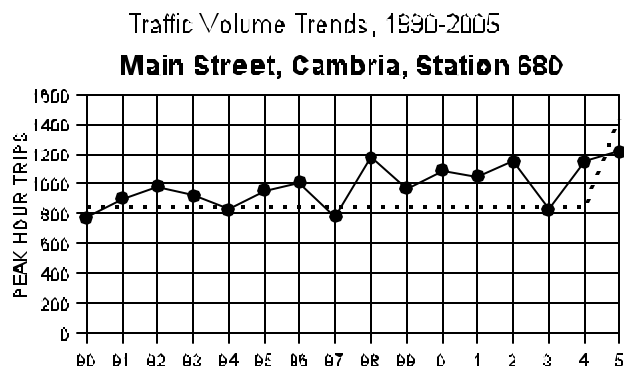


Los Osos Valley Road - A 1992 study concluded that such measures as transit and ridesharing as alternatives to road widening could achieve some reduction in traffic volume, but not enough to eliminate the need for widening of the road. The Estero Area Plan update indicates the need for three lanes to serve future traffic volumes. Construction of passing lanes has increased roadway capacity. With additional passing lanes, a four lane roadway may not be necessary. No Level of Severity is indicated for 2005.

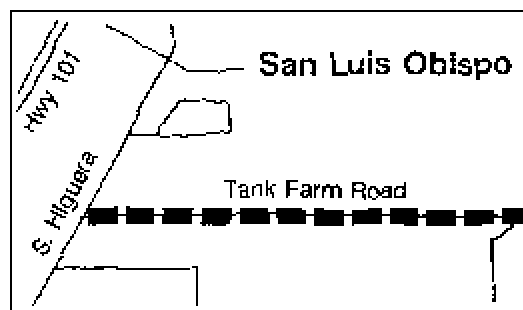
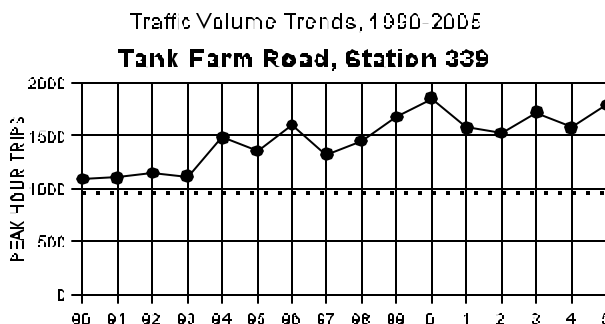
Traffic Volume Trends, 1990-2005
Los Osos Valley Road, Station 305



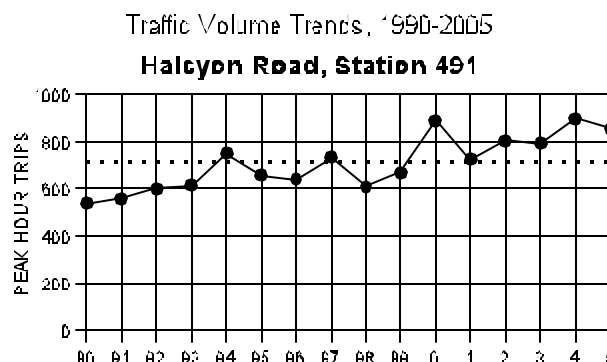
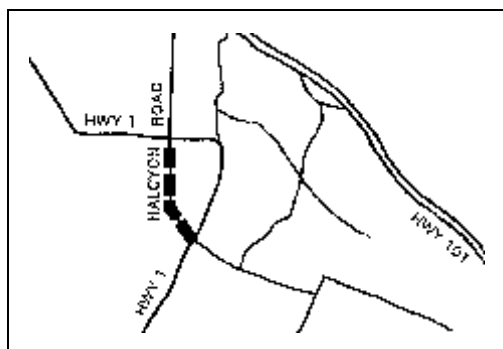
Main Street - Cambria - Widening to three lanes, with a bike lane on each side, was completed in 2005 and there is currently no Level of Severity. Roadway capacity is now 1440 peak hour trips compared to 845 trips prior to completion of the improvements.



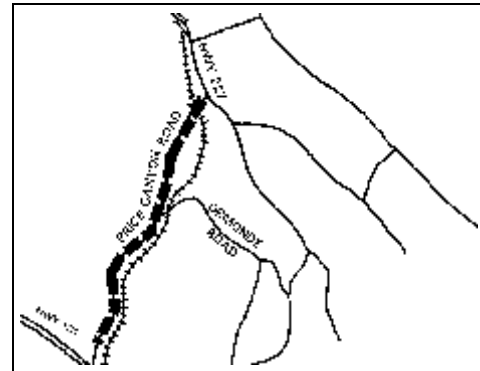
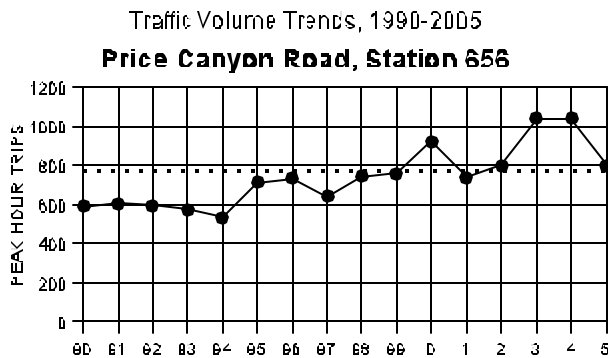
Tank Farm Road - Recommended improvements are included in the Circulation Element of the San Luis Obispo Area Plan. The plan recommends four travel lanes, a continuous left turn lane and bikelanes, sidewalks and landscaped parkways on both sides of the road from South Higuera Street to Broad Street. Construction of bike lanes has improved the traffic capacity somewhat. Project funding has been secured for improvements to the Santa Fe Road intersection. The design phase has begun and construction is anticipated in **2006**. Level of Severity III.



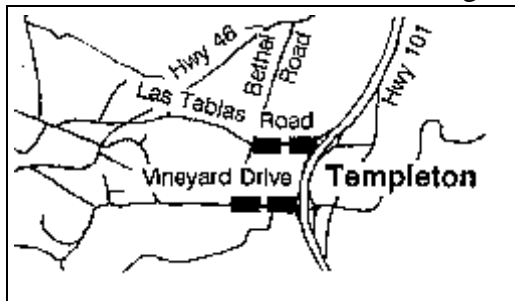
Halcyon Road - High priority projects include realignment of the intersection at Highway 1 at the Arroyo Grande Creek Channel, addition of shoulders and various alignment improvements. **The realignment project is scheduled for construction in 2007.** Level of Severity III.



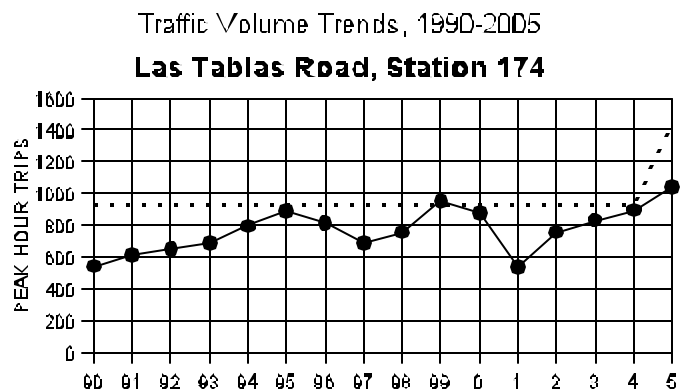
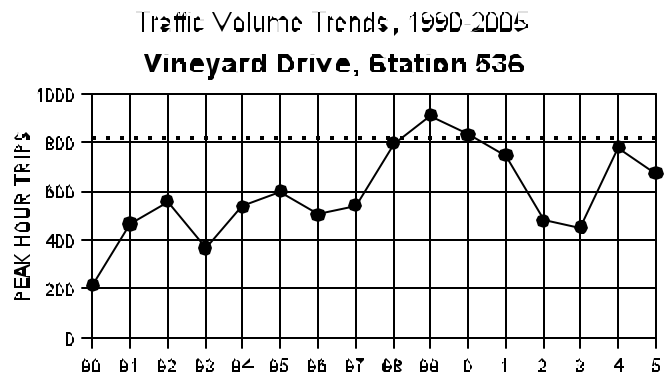
Price Canyon Road - County Public Works is currently in the design phase of a project to add eight-foot shoulders to Price Canyon Road between Route 227 and Ormonde Road. Construction is anticipated in **2006**. Level of Severity III.



Vineyard Drive - The Templeton Circulation Study recommends that Vineyard Drive be widened to five lanes in two phases: Phase I, to be completed in the 2005-2010 period, would widen the road to three lanes; Phase II, widening



from three lanes to five, would be completed after 2020. **Level of Severity I.**

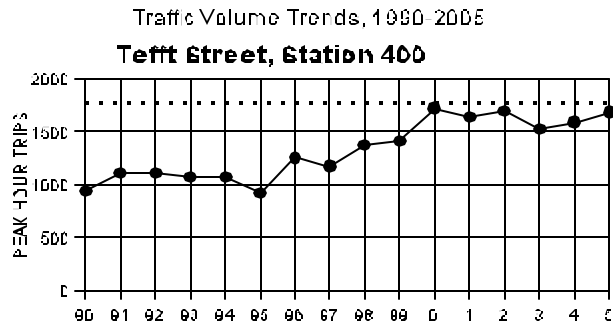


Las Tablas Road - The Templeton Circulation Study recommends that Las Tablas Road be widened from west of Bennet to Florence St. to five lanes in two phases. Phase I, to widen the road to three lanes, has been completed. Phase II, widening from three lanes to five, would be completed between 2010 and 2015. **A project to improve interchange operation was**

completed in 2005. Peak hour capacity has increased from 925 to 1446 and there is currently no level of severity.

Tefft Street - West of Mary Avenue, Tefft Street is operating at Level of Service C, with deterioration to LOS D expected within 5 years. However, recent studies indicate that intersections in the vicinity of the Hwy 101 interchange are operating at LOS E and F. Because of

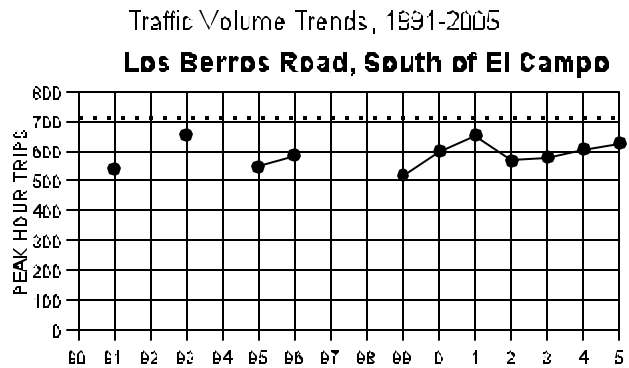
the length of the design and permitting process, improvements to relieve this condition are not likely to be completed until 2010. The planned Willow Road interchange will reduce traffic volumes using the Tefft Street interchange, but that project is not scheduled for completion until 2011.



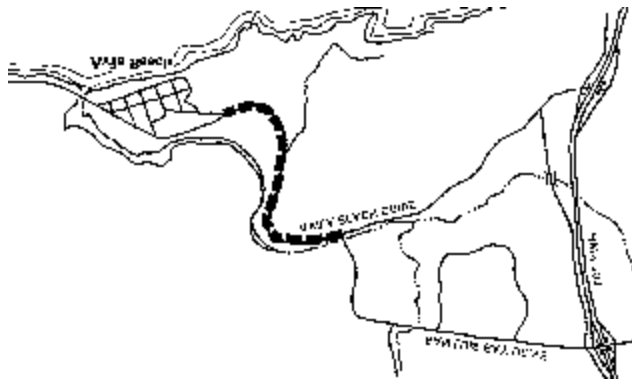
County Public Works will present an update of the South County Circulation Study to the Board of Supervisors in early 2006. The update includes a discussion of Tefft Street / Hwy 101 intersection operations and a list of actions to be taken in response to the capacity problems. The Board of Supervisors should consider directing staff to prepare a Resource Capacity Study for the Tefft Street / Hwy 101 intersection, based on the circulation study update.

Level of Severity III.

Los Berros Road - County Public Works resumed counting traffic on Los Berros Road in 1999. Shoulder widening and left turn channelization will be provided at several intersections over the next five years.

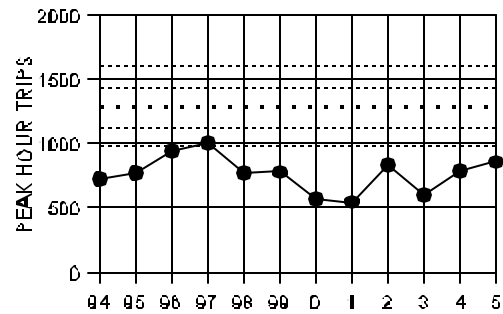


Avila Beach Drive - Planned improvements to Avila Beach Drive include turnouts, left turn channelization, and other operational improvements. No road widening is proposed. A resource capacity study for Avila Beach Drive was completed in 1994. At its public hearing to consider the study, the Board of Supervisors accepted the study's recommendation that higher traffic volumes on summer weekends should be considered "normal" and that LOS calculations should be based on traffic volumes occurring on non-summer weekdays. The roadway is presently operating at Level of Service A, and there is no Level of Severity.

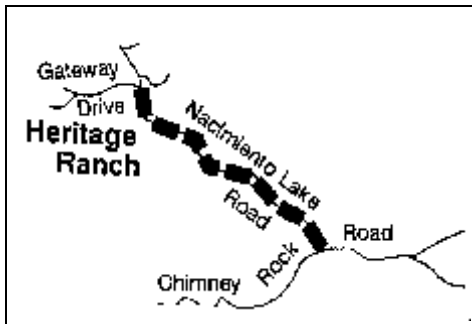


Traffic Volume Trends, 1994-2005

Avila Beach Drive, Station 302

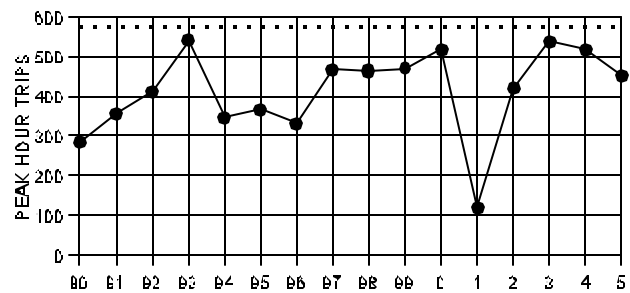


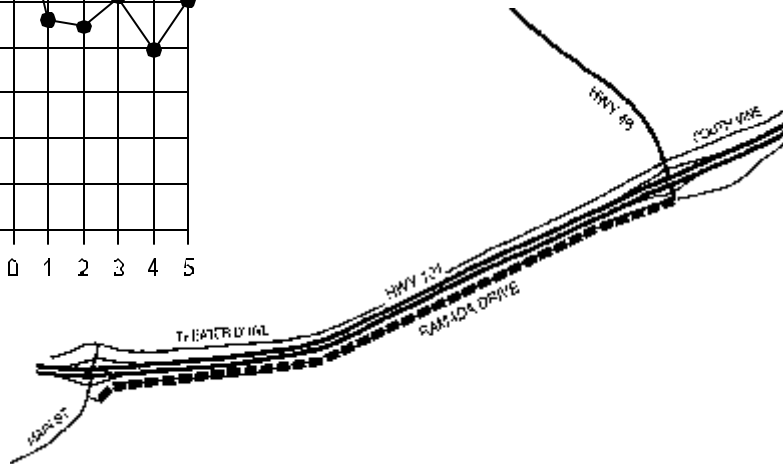
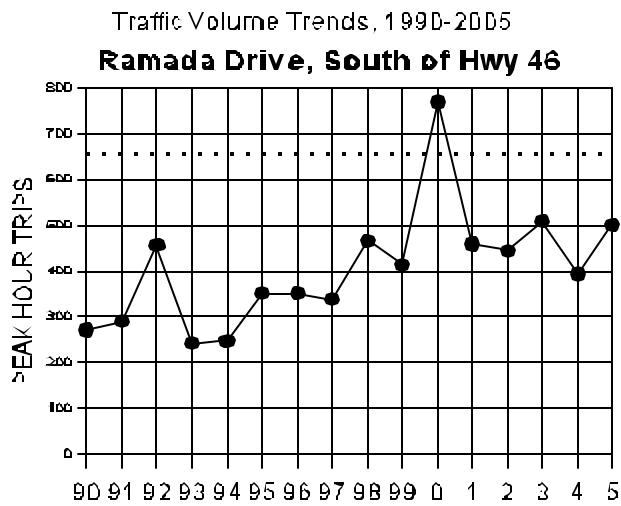
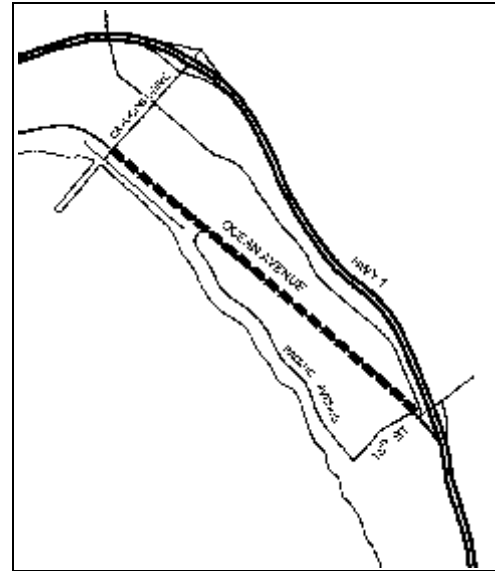
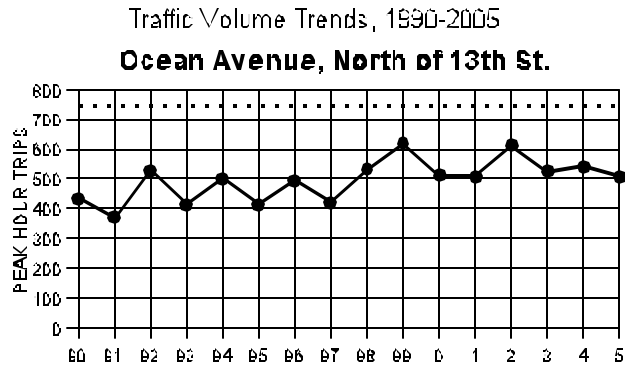
Nacimientto Lake Drive - Long range plans for Nacimientto Lake Drive include widening to four lanes. Implementation awaits accumulation of development fees, which depends upon the pace of new development at Oak Shores and Heritage Ranch. Shoulders have now been added to one section of the road. No Level of Severity.



Traffic Volume Trends, 1990-2005

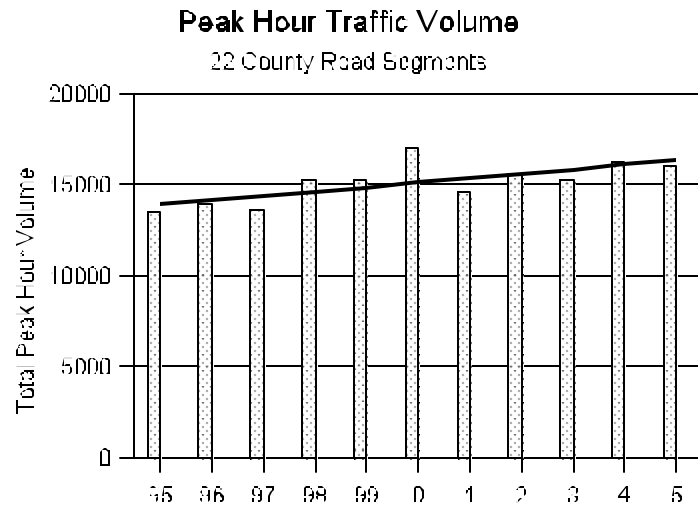
Nacimientto Lake Drive



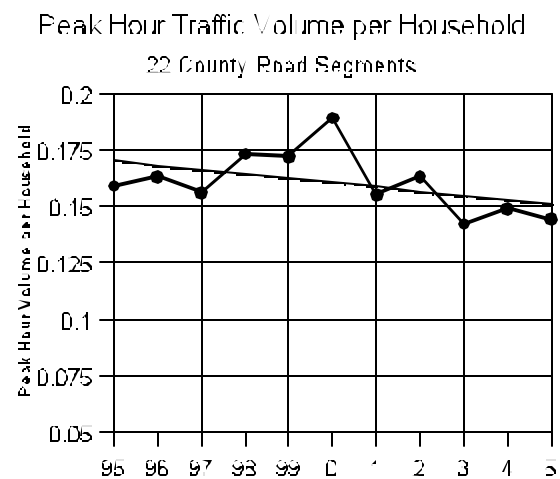


Composite Peak Hour Traffic Volume

Adding together the peak hour traffic volume for all twenty-two road segments provides a sense of the magnitude of the year-to-year increase in traffic on a county-wide basis. Because the data does not include traffic on state highways, the totals are a better reflection of local traffic than if they included the non-local, through traffic associated with regional routes. The following chart indicates the total volume for the period from 1995 to 2004. The trend line shows a steady increase in traffic, which is to be expected due to the increase in the number of households during the same period. The reduction in volume for 2001 may reflect lower visitor traffic due to a downturn in the state and national economy.



A point is often made about the relationship between households and vehicle use. Most indicators show that annual vehicle miles traveled in California increases at a greater rate than the increase in the number of households. This appears to be true for San Luis Obispo County for the period 1995 - 2000. However, since then the trend has been downward. This may be due to lower visitor traffic related to economic conditions and recent increases in the price of gasoline.



Schools

RMS LEVEL OF SEVERITY CRITERIA

Level of Severity I: When enrollment projections reach school capacity within seven years.

Level of Severity II: When enrollment projections reach school capacity within five years.

Level of Severity III: When enrollment equals or exceeds school capacity.

OVERVIEW OF SCHOOL FACILITIES FINANCING

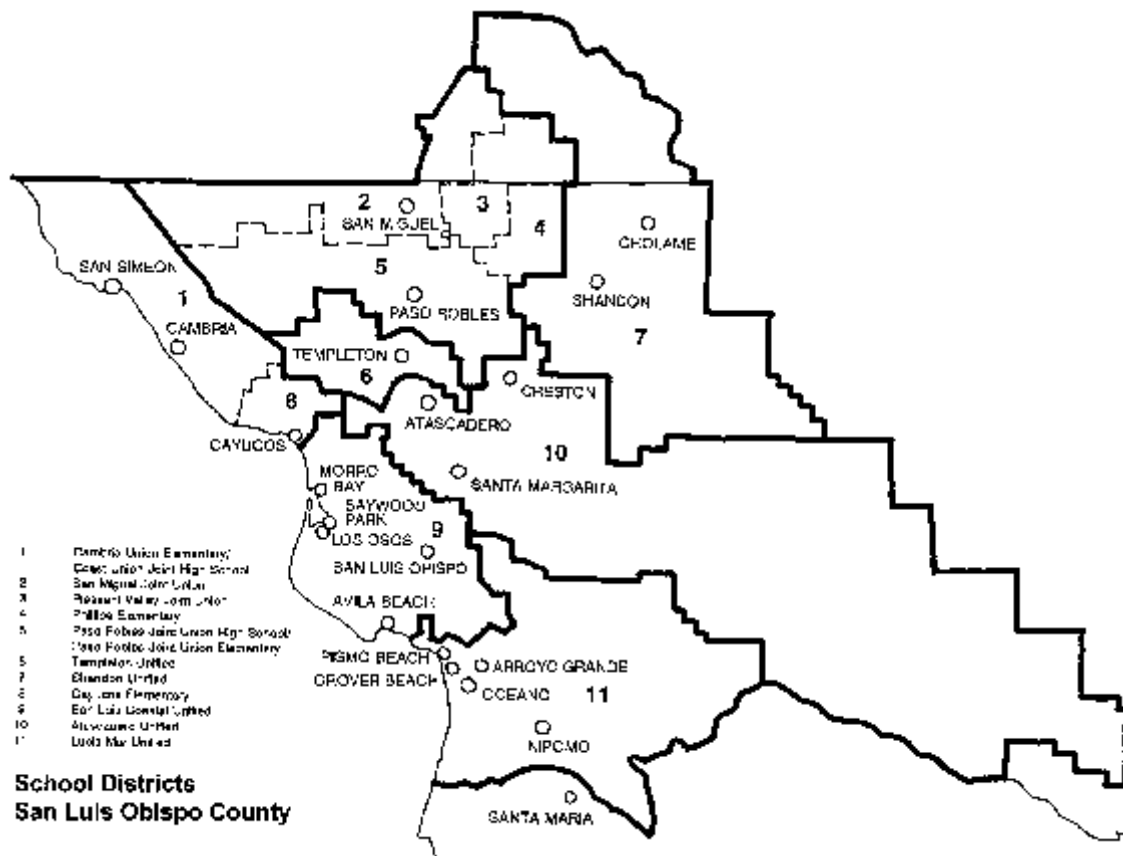
Passage of Proposition 1A in 1998 has fundamentally changed the way school construction is financed in California. Under the new rules, local school districts must cover 50 percent of the cost of new school facilities. The remaining 50 percent will be provided by the \$9.2 billion state school bond fund approved by the voters. To raise the 50% local share, cities and counties may levy school fees on new development at the current rate of **\$2.24** per square foot of residential development and **\$0.36** per square foot of commercial and industrial development. Local school boards could impose higher fees - up to 50% of land and construction cost - in order to meet their matching requirement, if certain conditions are met:

1. The district has conducted a needs analysis;
2. The State Allocation Board has certified the district as “eligible for state funding”;
3. The district meets at least two of the following conditions:

- a. It has attempted a local school bond in the last 4 years that received at least 50% of the vote, but short of the required 2/3 majority;
- b. It has passed bonds equal to 15% of bonding capacity;
- c. It has 30% of students on a multi-track year-round calendar, or
- d. It has 20% of students housed in portable classrooms.

If the state bond fund becomes depleted, districts that meet these conditions could assess developers 100% of the cost of new facilities. These new rules will be in effect until 2006. During that period, cities and counties may not deny zone changes or general plan amendments on the basis of inadequate school facilities, because of the presumption that facilities will be adequate under the new system.

The state has developed standards for school construction costs which determine the funding level for each school facility project. Allowable amounts per pupil - \$10,400 for elementary schools, \$11,000 for middle schools and \$14,400 for high schools - are based on statewide averages from projects built over the last several years. These figures do not include land costs, which will be based on local market value. (Excerpted from an article by Timm Herdt in the *California Planning & Development Report*, September, 1998)



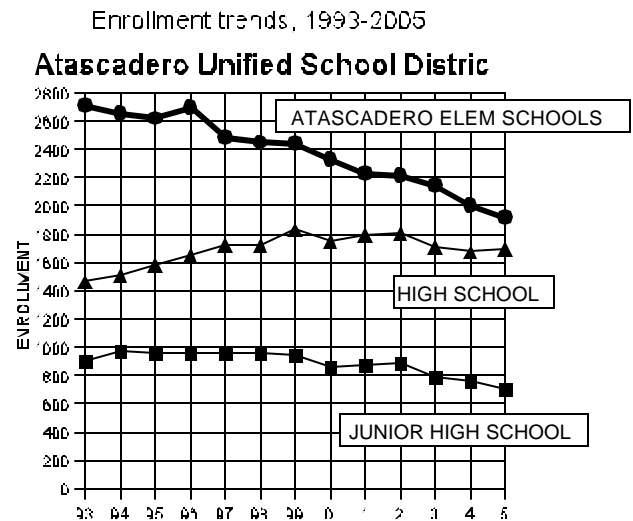
ENROLLMENT / CAPACITY INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Current enrollment and capacity information are provided by the school districts. School capacity is defined as permanent capacity or design capacity. Enrollment at most of the county's schools exceeds their design capacities. This is made possible by the addition of relocatable classrooms to a school site. However, estimates provided by the school districts indicate that there is a practical limit to the number of relocatable classrooms that can be added to a site, beyond which the "core" facilities become so over-stressed that the educational environment begins to deteriorate. For this report, each district submitted a maximum capacity estimate for each of its schools. Overall, the maximum capacity estimate was about 25 percent higher than permanent capacity. Enrollment at **3** of the county's **41** elementary schools and one high school exceed their estimated "maximum" capacities. Discussion of these schools is included in the sections covering individual school districts. The "Actions" following each level of severity recommendation reflect the districts' own assessments of future facilities requirements. Suggestions for county "Actions" are included at the end of this section.

Countywide, several districts have been experiencing significant enrollment declines over the last several years, particularly in elementary schools. The decline is generally attributed to high housing costs in some parts of the county, which deter families with young children from locating there.

Atascadero Unified School District

The Atascadero Unified School District (AUSD) serves an area of more than 1,200 square miles including the city of Atascadero, and the unincorporated areas of Santa Margarita, Garden Farms, Creston, Pozo, Carrisa Plains, and California Valley. AUSD currently operates six K-6 elementary schools, a K-8 elementary/middle school in the Carrisa Plains, one junior high school (grades 7-8), Atascadero senior high school, Del Rio continuation high school, West Mall alternative school and the Fine Arts Academy.



October **2005** enrollment totaled **5,064** students for the entire district, **2** percent fewer than last year. Elementary school enrollment has been trending downward since 1993. Junior high school enrollment has remained stable until the onset of a downward trend in 1999. **High school enrollment is up slightly following two years of decline.**

Given the existing decline of enrollment, the district is not looking for additional capacity at this time. Anticipated new housing starts within the district boundaries may force future expansion, however current facilities are capable of handling the existing pupil load.

Recommended Level of Severity: Elementary: III
Junior High: OK
High School: II

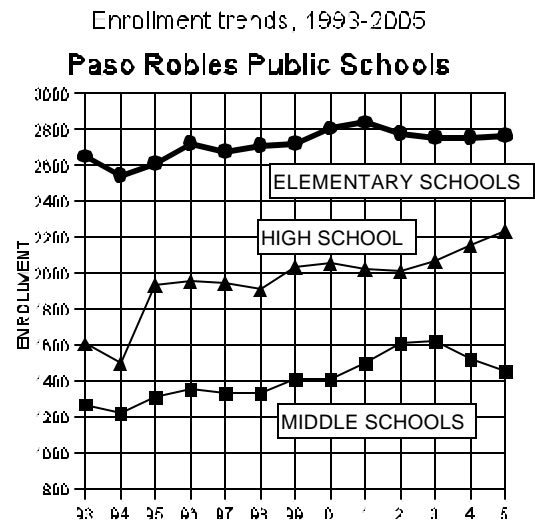
Paso Robles Public Schools

As of October **2005**, the Paso Robles Public Schools operated six elementary schools, two middle schools, Paso Robles High School and several alternative high schools. Current enrollment includes **2,762** K-5 students, **1,458** 6-8 graders, and **2,590** high school students for a total enrollment of **6,810**, a **slight increase** from the previous year. All six elementary schools are operating within their overall design capacity for the current year. Enrollment at the two middle schools and Paso Robles High School is well over design capacity.

Recommended Level of Severity:

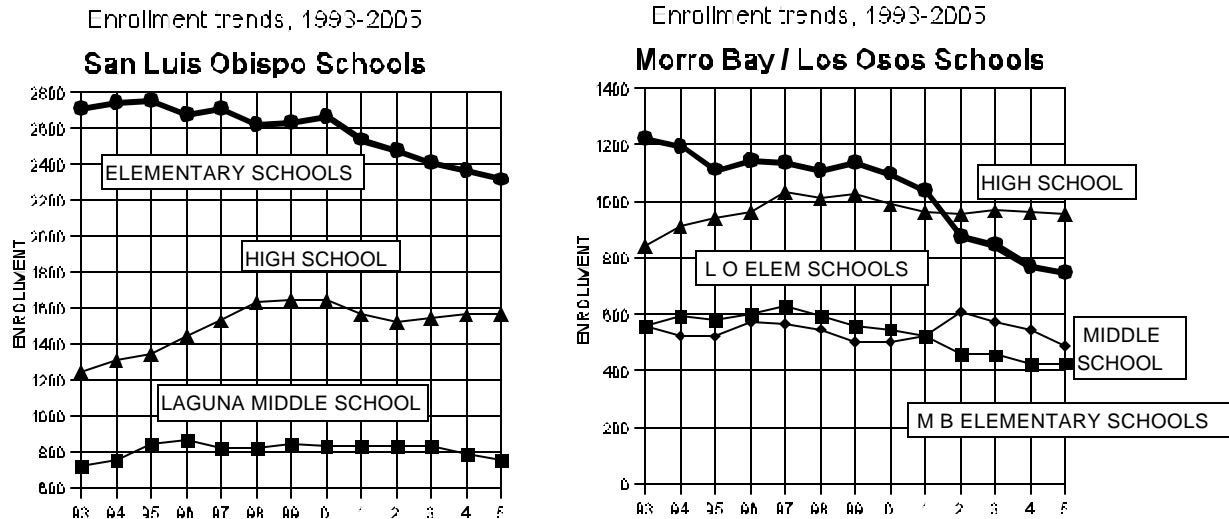
Elementary Schools: OK
Middle Schools: III
High School: III

Actions: Enrollment projections confirm that the District has significant capital facilities needs over the next twenty-five years. Two additional elementary schools will be needed by the year 2020. Another middle school will need to be constructed between 2010 and 2020, and the high school will require expansion by 2020. In addition, renovation and expansion will be required at many existing elementary and middle school campuses. Other anticipated projects include acquisition of an additional high school site and technology upgrades at all school sites.



San Luis Coastal Unified School District

The San Luis Coastal Unified School District provides elementary through high school education in San Luis Obispo and Morro Bay, a portion of Pismo Beach, the unincorporated community of Los Osos and the Los Ranchos/Edna area south of San Luis Obispo.



As of October, **2005**, enrollment in San Luis Coastal Unified School District schools was distributed among 14 schools - **3,495** at the ten elementary schools, **1,243** students at the two middle schools, and **2,579** students in the two senior high schools and Pacific Beach Continuation high school. Total enrollment for the district was **7,317**, **2% lower** than a year ago.

To calculate the capacity of school facilities, the district uses the following staffing ratios: for grades K-3, 20 students per teacher (20:1), grades 4-6, 28.5:1; grades 7-8, 31:1.2; grades 9-12 (English and Math), 20:1 and grades 9-12 (other subjects), 31:1.2. To reduce class sizes to 20 students in grades K-3 and English and Math classes in grades 9-12, the district is taking advantage of a state program that provides incentive funds for that purpose for teachers only. The district is not eligible for class size reduction facility funding. Student generation rates (SGR) have been adjusted to reflect the type of units expected to be developed and the demographics of the households that will occupy them. A SGR of 0.5 per unit is estimated for new housing in San Luis Obispo. SGRs of 0.20 and 0.30 are estimated for Morro Bay and Los Osos, respectively.

Recommended	SLO Area Elem. Schools: OK	MB Elementary Schools: OK
Level of Severity:	SLO Middle Schools: I	LO Elementary Schools: OK
	SLO High School: III	MB/LO Middle School: OK
		MB High School: OK

Lucia Mar Unified School District

The Lucia Mar Unified School District serves the south county area including the cities of Pismo Beach, Grover City, Arroyo Grande, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano, Nipomo, and the surrounding rural areas. As of October **2005**, the district served **5,177** elementary students (K-6) in ten elementary schools and one middle school, **1,960** (7-8) students in three middle schools, and **3,482** high school students at Arroyo Grande and Nipomo High Schools plus **172** students at Lopez continuation high school.

Enrollment at most of the district's schools is substantially over capacity, based on an analysis of core facilities. High school enrollment exceeds capacity by **38** percent. Total district enrollment for **2005-06** is **10,791**, slightly less than last year.

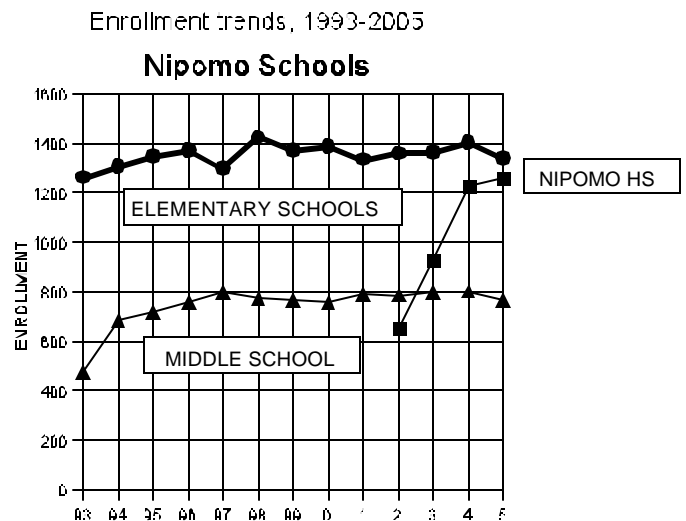
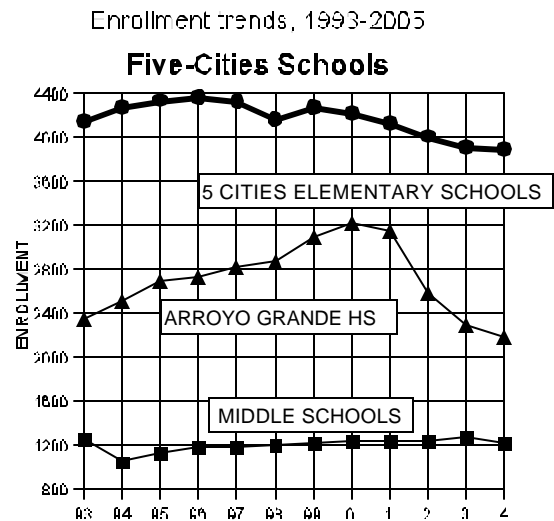
Recommended Level of Severity:

5-Cities Elementary Schools: III
 5-Cities Middle Schools: III
 Arroyo Grande High School: III
 Nipomo Elementary Schools: III
 Mesa Middle School: III
 Nipomo High School: III

Actions: Dorthea Lange Elementary School in Nipomo is scheduled to open in the fall of 2006.

North Coast/Cambria Area

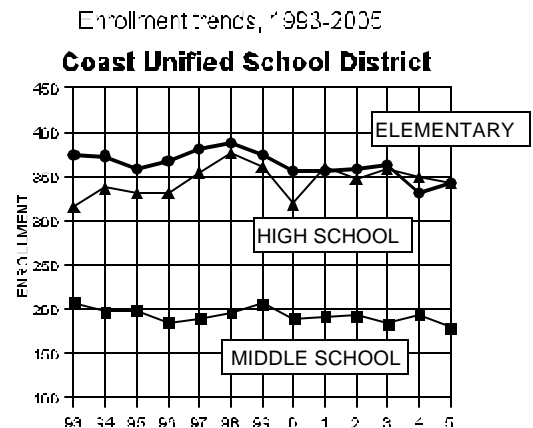
Coast Unified School District serves the North Coast Planning Area. The **2005-06** enrollment in grades K-8 is **521** students, **4 fewer than a year ago**. Coast Union High School and the Leffingwell Continuation High School in Cambria serve the entire North Coast planning area as well as Cayucos. Approximately 34 percent of the present enrollment is from Cayucos. The **2005-06**



high school enrollment is **363** students (including **21** at Leffingwell).

The new voter-approved Grammar School is now in operation at the new Main Street location. The campus is designed to accommodate 360 students, with room for an additional eight classrooms.

Santa Lucia middle school has 3 permanent classrooms and one science lab augmented by 9 portable classrooms. The school's core facilities are functioning at full capacity. A multi-purpose/cafeteria/band classroom facility is a top priority for this school site. Significant increases in enrollment could lead to cuts in program offerings or scheduling of double sessions.



Recommended Level of Severity:

Elementary School:	II
Junior High School:	III
High School:	OK

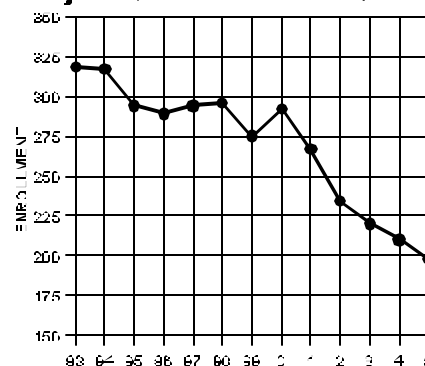
Actions: Cambria's new grammar school opened this year with a design capacity of 360 students, nearly double the capacity of the old school.

Cayucos

Cayucos Elementary School District operates one K-8 school with a permanent capacity of 240 students. Enrollment for **2005/06** is **198**. The campus lacks the facilities to provide necessary programs for middle school students. The site's small size of (3.7 acres) makes it infeasible to provide adequate physical education and athletic programs. Four classrooms are located in a part of the site that is subject to flooding. Space for counseling and elective programs is limited. The cafeteria is designed for half the number of students it currently serves.

Enrollment trends, 1993-2005

Cayucos Elem School District



Recommended Level of Severity: OK

Actions: The district is providing relocatable classrooms as necessary until the construction of a new school. **Plans for a new school have been submitted to the state for approval. However, recent escalation of construction costs will require additional funding to augment the voter-approved school bond. The district is actively engaged in trying to obtain additional funding.**

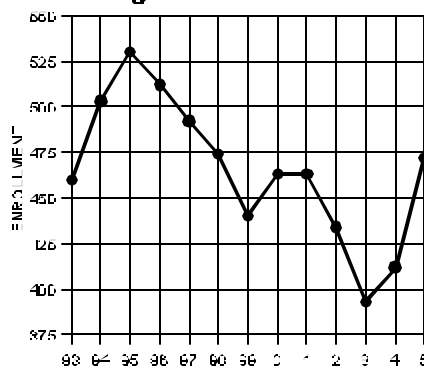
San Miguel Joint Union School District

The San Miguel Joint Union School District provides K-8 education at Lillian Larsen School for students in San Miguel and outlying areas, including Heritage Ranch. Cappy Culver Elementary School, located at Heritage Ranch, will provide capacity for 300 K-5 students.

District enrollment for **2005/06** is **472**, **14 percent greater than last year. This increase reflects the significant increase in residential construction in San Miguel during the last three years.**

Enrollment trends, 1993-2005

San Miguel School District



Recommended Level of Severity: III

Actions: Completion of the Culver Elementary School at Heritage Ranch is expected in 2006. The new school will accommodate 300 students in grades K-5. A portion of the new school was completed in time to accommodate 93 students for the current school year.

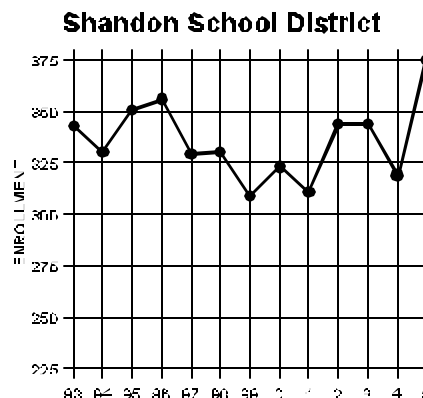
Shandon Unified School District

The Shandon Unified School District operates Parkfield School, Shandon Elementary School (K-6), a combined junior/senior high school and a community day school. Enrollment at Shandon Elementary exceeds its design capacity. In the junior/senior high school, although the number of permanent and relocatable classrooms may appear to be adequate, the school is actually over capacity when program requirements are considered. The curriculum contains several classes not planned to be attended by a full classroom of thirty or more students. Classroom size cannot be precisely tailored to these smaller classes, but classes with fewer than 20 students still occupy some standard classrooms. While it might be possible to add a few students to the smaller classes, any increase in enrollment in the largest classes would worsen the overload.

Recommended Elementary School: III
Level of Severity: Jr/Sr High School: III

Actions: In the absence of funding for new facilities at the Jr/Sr High School, the district will continue to rely on the use of temporary portable classrooms and the use of non-classroom space for instructional activities. To make the most efficient use of existing facilities, seventh grade students have been moved to the high school site. The District has plans to build a separate middle school for grades 6-8 on existing District-owned property. In addition, the District needs a separate site in Shandon for a Community Day School.

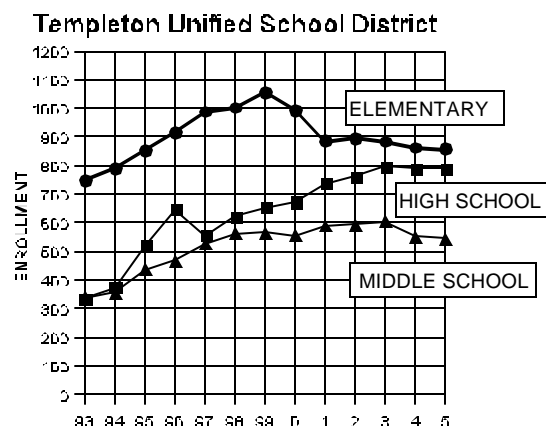
Enrollment trends, 1993-2005



Templeton Unified School District

Templeton Unified School District (TUSD) operates two elementary schools (K-2 and 3-5), middle school (6-8), and high school (9-12). Enrollment as of October, **2005**, totaled **2,206** for the entire district - **slightly lower than the previous year**. In addition, students are served by the district's Independent Study High School. The district's capacity, in terms of permanent facilities, is **2,250** students. Maximum capacity using relocatable classrooms is **2,530**.

Enrollment trends, 1993-2005



Enrollment at the middle and high schools exceeds permanent capacity, but is within the estimated maximum capacity.

Recommended Level of Severity: Elem. Schools: II
 Middle School: III
 High School: III

Actions: Recent improvements include addition of a multi-use room at Templeton Middle School and a Performing Arts Center at Templeton High School.

What the County Can Do to Help Alleviate the School Capacity Problem

The County's general plan mandates coordination between school districts and the County Planning Department regarding the location and provision of new school facilities. Proposed school sites and capital projects are reviewed for conformity with the general plan. School capacity and enrollment are monitored through the Resource Management System. Developer fees are collected by the county on behalf of school districts in partial mitigation of school overcrowding.

The county can also help to facilitate the dedication of school sites through the adoption of specific plans for major new development and it can cooperate with the school districts and private development interests toward the formation of community facilities districts. Such districts permit the financing of school construction from revenues included in the sale price of improved property within the district boundaries.

Actions: 1. Direct the Planning Department to continue to cooperate with the school districts to discover "creative" ways of using existing regulations to enhance revenues available for school construction, including the formation of community facilities districts.
2. Direct the Planning Department to consult regularly with County Counsel to consider whether new legislation and court rulings regarding the school mitigation issue present the county with additional policy options.

The following table summarizes current school capacity and enrollment conditions in San Luis Obispo County and assigns recommended Levels of Severity as appropriate.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SCHOOLS Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity (RLOS), 2005-06					
District	School	Capacity	Enrlment	<u>Enrlment</u> Capacity	RLOS
Cayucos Elementary	Cayucos Elementary	240	198	0.83	OK
Shandon Unified	Shandon Elementary	174	244	1.40	III
	Shandon Jr/Sr H.S.	124	131	1.06	III
Coast Unified	Cambria Elementary	360	342	0.95	II
	Santa Lucia Middle	103	179	1.74	III
	Coast Union H.S.	506	342	0.68	OK
San Miguel Joint Union	K-5 and K-8	370	472	1.28	III
Paso Robles	Paso Robles Elem (6)	3453	2762	0.80	OK
	Paso Robles Mdl (2)	1170	1458	1.25	III
	Paso Robles H.S.	1836	2236	1.22	III
Templeton Unified	Templeton Elem (2)	955	858	0.90	II
	Templeton Middle	545	544	1.00	III
	Templeton H.S.	720	789	1.10	III
Atascadero Unified	Atascadero Elem (4)	1708	1926	1.13	III
	Atascadero Jr. High	1086	712	0.66	OK
	Atascadero H.S.	1824	1692	0.93	II
	Carrisa Plains K-8	53	49	0.92	I
	Creston Elementary	40	98	2.45	III
	Santa Margarita Elem	358	293	0.82	OK
San Luis Coastal Unified	Los Osos Elem (2)	950	751	0.79	OK
	Los Osos Middle	800	488	0.61	OK
	Morro Bay H.S.	1200	956	0.80	OK
	Morro Bay Elem (1)	500	427	0.85	OK
	SLO Area Elem (7)	2946	2317	0.79	OK
	Laguna Middle	850	755	0.89	I
	San Luis H.S.	1550	1567	1.01	III
Bellevue-Santa Fe	K-8 (Charter)	170	146	0.86	OK
Lucia Mar Unified	Five Cities Elem (8)	3541	3838	1.08	III
	5-Cities Middle (2)	1150	1191	1.04	III
	Arroyo Grande H.S.	1500	2220	1.48	III
	Nipomo Elem (2)	1050	1339	1.28	III
	Nipomo Middle	660	769	1.17	III
	Nipomo H.S.	1025	1262	1.23	III



Air Quality

RMS AIR QUALITY CRITERIA

1. *Level of Severity (LOS) I occurs when projected demand for the resource will equal or exceed the capacity of the resource within a time period that allows for additional resource capacity to be developed. For air quality, LOS I occurs when:*
 - a. *Air monitoring shows periodic but infrequent violations of the state ozone standard, with no area of the county designated by the state as a nonattainment area; and*
 - b. *Emissions in the planning area approach 75% of the designated threshold level, and are projected to reach 100% within the next five years even with implementation of all emission reduction strategies identified in the Clean Air Plan (CAP) for San Luis Obispo County; and*
 - c. *At least 50% of the available emission reductions in the planning area have been utilized through implementation of emission control measures approved through the CAP.*

2. *LOS II occurs when the time required to correct a resource deficiency just equals the projected time to consume the remaining resource capacity. For air quality, LOS II occurs when one of the following conditions occurs:*
 - a. *Air monitoring shows one or more violations per year of the state ozone standard and the county, or a portion of it, has been designated by the state as nonattainment for ozone **(NOTE: This condition has been satisfied)**; or*
 - b. *Emissions in the planning area reach 90% of the designated threshold; and are projected to reach 100% within the next three years; and*
 - c. *At least 75% of the available emission reductions in the planning area have been utilized through implementation of emission control measures approved through the CAP.*
3. *LOS III occurs when resource demand equals resource capacity. For air quality, LOS III occurs when one of the following findings is made:*
 - a. *Ambient air monitoring at any county monitoring station shows a violation(s) of the federal ozone standard on one or more days per year for three consecutive years, or such violations are projected to occur; or*
 - b. *Emissions in the planning area equal or exceed a pollutant threshold level determined by regional ozone modeling; and*
 - c. *All ozone control measures approved through the CAP have already been implemented in the planning area.*

SAN LUIS OBISPO AIR QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS

T hree distinct air basins exist in San Luis Obispo county: the Coastal Plateau, Upper Salinas River Valley, and the East County Plain. Air quality characteristics differ among these regions, though the geography which separates them only marginally limits the transport of pollutants between them. Seventy five percent of the county's population and commercial and industrial facilities are found in the Coastal Plateau.

A complex interrelationship of factors affects air quality. Type, quantity, and location of pollutant emissions, regional geography, and prevailing meteorology determine emission levels and resultant dispersion patterns. The Pacific Ocean strongly affects meteorology within the county. Proximity to the ocean spares the coastal portions of the county from seasonal temperature extremes that occur inland. These temperature fluctuations dictate prevailing wind patterns as well as inversion layers. Typically, prevailing winds blow westerly. However, winds originating from the southeast

during so-called "Santa Ana" conditions may transport pollutants over the ocean for several days. As Santa Ana conditions disperse, pollutants accumulated offshore can return onshore to mix with existing emissions, resulting in high pollutant concentrations.

The State and Federal governments establish pollutant concentration standards based upon public health and welfare criteria. San Luis Obispo County is currently designated as "attainment" or "unclassified" for all pollutants regulated under the national air quality standards. However, the county is designated as a "non-attainment" area for the California PM10 (fine particulate matter) standard. Until February, 2004, the county was also designated "non-attainment" for ozone, as well. That designation was changed to "attainment" following three years without exceedences of the state ozone standard.

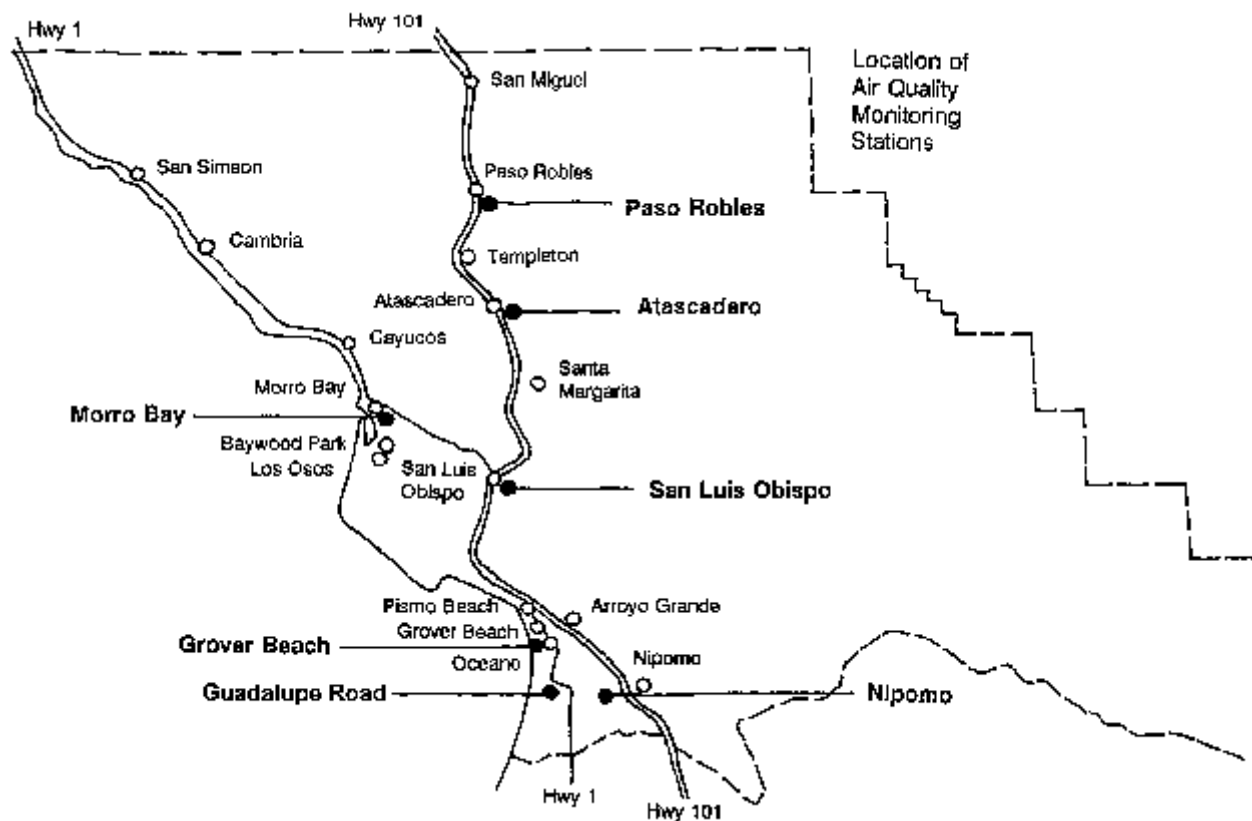
EXISTING AIR QUALITY

Ozone Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO_x emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides and waste burning. The State ozone hourly average standard has been established as 0.09 ppm. Exceedences of the ozone standard since 1990 are summarized in the following table:

OZONE															
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Atascadero	2	3	2	2	2	1	7	None	2	None	None	None	None	None	None
Morro Bay	None	1	1	None	None	None	None	None	None	1	None	None	None	None	None
Grover Beach	None	None	1	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nipomo	None	None	None	1	None	None	1	None	N/A	None	None	None	None	1	None
Paso Robles	None	None	None	None	1	5	9	None	25	1	None	None	None	1	None

PM10 Particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) can be emitted directly from a source, and can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases can both participate in these reactions to form secondary PM10 products. Re-entrained dust from vehicles driving on paved roads is the single largest source of PM10 in the county. Dust from unpaved roads is the county's second largest source of PM10. PM10 measurements throughout the county have exceeded State standards on numerous occasions in the past several years, as indicated in the following table:

PM10															
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard (PM10 measurements are taken once every six days, or sixty times each year. Thus, a year in which six days had exceedences would have exceedences for 10% of all measured days.)														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Atascadero	3	3	None	5	1	3	None	1	None	None	2	2	2	1	None
Nipomo	3	None	None	1	1	1	None	N/A	None	None	None	2	2	4	2
Paso Robles	N/A	4	2	2	None	3	None	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	None
San Luis Obispo	None	1	None	1	1	1	None	2	None	None	None	None	None	1	None
Ralco Way	12	10	8	19	12	14	12	16	12	5	16	17	26	N/A	N/A
Morro Bay	n/a	None	None	2	None	None	None	1	None	None	None	None	1	1	None
Guadalupe Road (Nipomo)	8	10	8	10	6	4	6	5	4	4	7	9	5	4	9



The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to designate all counties within the state as either attainment or nonattainment for the state health standards for various air pollutants. Pursuant to that requirement, ARB designated San Luis Obispo County as nonattainment for both ozone and PM10.

After several public hearings before the Planning Commission, on November 7, 1989 the Board of Supervisors found that an RMS Level of Severity II existed for county air quality. That finding was based upon the nonattainment designation made by ARB.

2005
UPDATE

In April 2005 the California Air Resources Board adopted a new, more stringent 8-hour average ozone standard - 0.070 parts per million (compared to the previous standard of 0.090 ppm). The new standard is intended to provide further protection to children, who are particularly vulnerable to the adverse health effects of high ozone levels. Based on preliminary evaluation by the ARB, San Luis Obispo County will likely be designated as “non-attainment” for the State ozone standard. This will require an update to the Clean Air Plan to incorporate new requirements for reducing ozone levels. The official designation is scheduled to occur at the ARB’s board meeting in March, 2006. ■

LEVEL OF SEVERITY: II (Certified by the Board of Supervisors)

ACTIONS: The CCAA requires that nonattainment areas reduce their air pollution emissions by at least five percent per year, or fifteen percent averaged over three years, from 1987 baseline emission levels. The law further requires the local Air Pollution Control District (APCD) to adopt a plan to demonstrate how the required reductions will be achieved.

The San Luis Obispo County Clean Air Plan (CAP) was originally adopted by the Board of the Air Pollution Control District in 1992 and subsequently updated. The Plan presents a detailed description of the sources and pollutants impacting the county, future air quality impacts to be expected under current growth trends, and appropriate control strategies for reducing ozone precursor emissions, thereby improving air quality. The County will implement the transportation and land use planning strategies recommended in the CAP through incorporation of these strategies in the county general plan, focusing on the land use and circulation elements and updates of those elements for each of the county's planning areas.

An overall goal of the Clean Air Plan is to reduce the growth of vehicle trips and miles traveled in urban areas to the rate of population growth within San Luis Obispo county. Adoption of the following land use and circulation management policies and programs will assist in reaching this goal:

Planning Compact Communities. In general, the more compact a community is, the lower its vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and the more convenient it is to use alternative

forms of transportation such as transit, bicycling or walking. Communities should be developed at densities that reduce trips and travel distances and encourage the use of alternative forms of transportation. Urban growth should occur within the urban reserve lines of cities and unincorporated communities. Rural areas should be maintained as very low density residential development (20 acre minimum parcel size), agricultural land and open space.

Providing for Mixed Land Use. As a means of reducing VMT, communities should allow the mixture of land uses that enables people to walk or bicycle to work or to purchase necessary household items at locations convenient to their neighborhood. The mixing of commercial and residential land uses should be encouraged when it will reduce dependence on the automobile, improve the balance between jobs and housing and will not create incompatible land use relationships.

Balancing Jobs and Housing. Job-rich communities, such as San Luis Obispo, have more land allocated for jobs than for housing all those who work there. Conversely, housing-rich communities do not have enough land allocated to provide jobs for all residents. An imbalance between jobs and housing results in longer travel distances between home and work and, consequently, more air pollution from cars. The cities and the county should adopt policies to narrow the gap between the availability of jobs and housing opportunities.

Increasing Transit Use. More people would use public transit if it were more convenient and were recognized as being less expensive than using their private vehicles.. Local planning agencies should encourage transit use by planning neighborhoods and commercial centers to allow for convenient access to and use of local and regional transit systems.

Promoting Bicycling and Walking. Bicycling and walking are types of transportation that cause no air pollution. However, their use in cities can be dangerous when cyclists have to share the road with automobile traffic or when pedestrians have no place to walk but in the street. Providing bike lanes along streets, bike paths separated from streets, secure bicycle parking, showers and lockers at employment sites, and sidewalks or pedestrian trails separated from streets can encourage people to bike or walk. . Planning for existing and new residential and commercial areas should include a safe and interconnected system of bike lanes and paths, sidewalks and pedestrian trails.

Managing Traffic Flow. Roadway improvements should be designed and phased to accommodate projected traffic volumes without providing excess capacity, which would dilute incentives to transit use and ridesharing. Local planning agencies and Caltrans should manage their street systems so that level of service (LOS) "D" or better is maintained during peak commute hours along regional routes connecting communities, and LOS "E" or better is maintained during peak commute hours along arterial streets within communities. Local planning agencies should

manage growth and transportation programs so that the rate of VMT growth does not exceed the rate of population growth. Local planning agencies should require logical street connections within and between cities and other communities in order to provide efficient neighborhood circulation and reduce vehicle travel.

Communication, Coordination and Monitoring. Local jurisdictions, the APCD and the Council of Governments should coordinate actions and cooperate in pursuing the implementation of the land use and circulation management programs proposed in the Clean Air Plan. The countywide Congestion Management Plan should be used as a means to achieve coordinated implementation of these programs.

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Cambria Community Services District (Jim Adams)
Cayucos Area Water Organization (Lori Mozden)
City of Arroyo Grande (Shane M. Taylor)
City of Grover Beach (Mike Ford)
City of Morro Bay (Roger Pelletier)
City of Paso Robles (Kelly Dunham)
City of Pismo Beach (Thomas Hembree)
City of San Luis Obispo (Gary Henderson)
Garden Farms County Water District (Mylo Haupt Li)
Green River Mutual Water Company (Anita Rambo)
Heritage Ranch Community Services District (John D'Ornellas)
Los Osos Community Services District (Margaret Falkner, George Milanes)
Nipomo Community Services District (Michael LeBrun)
Oceano Community Services District (Phillip Davis)
S&T Mutual Water Company (David Tolley)
San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Division
San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department (Frank Honeycutt, Annette Young)
San Miguel Community Services District (Katy Maule)
San Simeon Community Services District (Tom O'Neill)
Temple of the People (Aureliano Rodriguez)
Templeton Community Services District (Jay Short)

Sewage

Avila Beach Community Services District (Chris Nally)
Cambria Community Services District (George Jardine)
City of Morro Bay (Bruce Keogh)
City of Paso Robles (Ed Moldrem)
Heritage Ranch Community Services District (John D'Ornellas)
Nipomo Community Services District (Michael LeBrun)
San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department (James Litzenberger)

Sewage (continued)

Cayucos Sanitary District (Bill Callahan)
San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Division
San Miguel CSD (Barry Holmes)
San Simeon Community Services District
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Coast Union School District (Denis deClercq)
Lucia Mar Unified School District (Kevin Baker)
Paso Robles Public Schools (Shan McCornack)
San Luis Coastal Unified School District (Brad Parker)
San Miguel Joint Union School District (Dean Smith)
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Appendix

EXCERPTS FROM FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING OF THE LAND USE ELEMENT (INLAND PORTION) - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Levels of Severity for Monitored Resources

The Resource Management System uses three levels of alert (called levels of severity) to identify potential and progressively more immediate resource deficiencies. The alerts are intended to occur while sufficient time is available for avoiding or correcting a shortage before a crisis develops. The management framework is designed to deal with neighborhood-level problems, such as a needed collector street, communitywide problems, such as the need for public sewers, as well as an areawide problem such as an overdraft of a groundwater basin. Threshold population levels or dates corresponding to the three levels of severity have been defined in each area plan for the basic resources of each area and community. A summary of the current estimated levels of severity are listed in Appendix D.

Level of Severity III occurs when resource use exceeds the capacity of the resource. For instance, when a groundwater basin is overdrafted or a road segment is operating beyond its design capacity, those particular resources operate at Level III. Criteria for Levels I and II precede the threshold for Level III by providing lead times necessary for avoiding or correcting particular resource deficiencies. The criteria for each level are not absolute, as particular community conditions or circumstances may logically support alternative criteria. Instead, they offer general guidelines for determining when resource management measures should be enacted. The criteria are described in a later section of this chapter entitled "Resource Issues and Alert Criteria for Levels of Severity" and are summarized in Table F (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).

When resource monitoring indicates a threshold population may have been reached for a level of severity, the Planning Department notifies the Board of Supervisors with an advisory memo. Implementation of a public works project or management techniques would then occur only after public hearings on the validity of resource information being used, preparation of a resource capacity study, and action by the board, including the adoption of ordinances if necessary to address specific community resource problems.

The following sections describe in more detail the procedures for considering and reporting each of the three levels of severity:

Level I:	Resource capacity problem
Level II:	Diminishing resource capacity
Level III:	Resource capacity met or exceeded

Level I: Resource Capacity Problem

Level of Severity I is the earliest indication that a potential resource capacity problem exists or is anticipated. Its threshold is intended to be early enough to provide time to avoid a resource crisis with minimum impact on the development process. Level I occurs at the point where resource use will reach capacity in approximately the time required to expand capacity (including planning, funding and construction of a project where appropriate). Critical time periods for Level I problems for each resource are summarized in Table F (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).

Under normal circumstances, community development is intended to continue through a Level I condition without any restrictions being enacted. Projects should still be evaluated without the Level I determination affecting them, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Supervisors.

Level I Procedure

When available data suggest a resource problem exists or is anticipated, the following procedure is to be used:

- 1.** Staff forwards an advisory memorandum to the Board of Supervisors (with copies to the Planning Commission for their information). The memorandum identifies the capacity problem and enables the Board to review the data upon which the staff recommendation is based.
- 2.** If the Board agrees that a potential resource problem exists, it initiates preparation of a resource capacity study, if necessary. The Board may also wish to initiate through an ordinance any conservation measures deemed necessary to partially relieve existing burdens on the affected resource (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
- 3.** Preparation of a resource capacity study, if necessary, should be undertaken by the county department or outside agency providing the particular service or resource being considered, in cooperation with the county and any other affected agencies (such as public or private water companies, sewer districts, community service districts, school districts and incorporated cities). A resource capacity study should (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443):
 - a.** Determine the capacity of the resource being studied;
 - b.** Identify thresholds for Level II and III deficiencies;

- c.** Identify alternate measures for avoiding a predicted resource deficiency and evaluate the feasibility (and possible funding methods) of each measure;
 - d.** Provide an estimated timetable for funding and completion of a public works project to correct the resource deficiency;
 - e.** Recommend techniques for growth management to be used if needed to extend capacities.
- 4.** Upon completion, a resource capacity study is forwarded to the Planning Commission for public hearing. The commission reviews study data and recommends to the Board of Supervisors as to its adequacy. Commission review should be completed and reported to the Board of Supervisors within a maximum of 40 days from when the study is placed on the commission agenda.
- 5.** Upon receipt of the Planning Commission recommendation, the Board of Supervisors holds a public hearing to review the resource capacity study, consider public testimony and determine whether the study should be certified. The board should certify that the study adequately assesses the affected resource as a basis for policy decisions. The data in the certified resource capacity study is then incorporated into the general plan as new resource data at the next available time for processing general plan amendments.

Level I Action Requirements

When the board finds that a Level of Severity I exists, the following shall occur (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).

- 1.** Prior to the annual budget process, the Department of Planning and Building shall review the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) of the affected agency, city or county department for the necessary project to avoid worsening the level of severity and forward recommendations to the County Administrative Office (CAO) and the County Auditor (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
- 2.** If sufficient progress is not made toward funding the necessary project within one year from the finding of a Level of Severity I, the CAO in coordination with the County Auditor shall recommend to the Board of Supervisors that they adopt an appropriate action from the following (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443):
 - a.** Restrictions or conditions on budget allocations to an affected department, if applicable, that shift priorities to the project (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
 - b.** Restrictions on funding, such as discretionary loans, to affected districts if applicable (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
 - c.** Restriction on approvals of capital projects for the affected agency (Amended 1990, Ord.

2443).

- d.** In the case of special districts, recommend to LAFCo denial of any annexations that increase demand for the affected resource (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
- e.** A Level of Severity II, if the project cannot be constructed before resource capacity is exceeded (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
- f.** The board will impose conservation measures within the service area (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
- g.** Other actions as necessary (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).

Level II: Diminishing Resource Capacity

A Level of Severity II occurs when the current rate of resource use will deplete the resource before its capacity can be increased. When this condition occurs, the rate of resource depletion must be decreased to avoid exceeding the resource capacity. This may be accomplished through conservation or other growth management techniques (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).

If a funding decision cannot be made, for a variety of reasons, the Board of Supervisors may choose to implement development restrictions to increase the lead time for avoiding the deficiency. When the Board of Supervisors finds that a resource deficiency has been corrected, any ordinance that enacted development restrictions should be repealed or allowed to expire. Applications would then be processed and reviewed as normal.

Level II Procedure

At this level staff advises the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission when the capacity of a particular resource is diminishing past the point of merely being a potential problem. The basis for this recommendation may come from completion of a previously ordered resource capacity study, monitoring program, or information developed for the Land Use Element update.

- 1.** The Department of Planning and Building forwards an advisory memo to the Board of Supervisors. Upon review of the Level II advisory memorandum, the board evaluates the validity of the data upon which the recommendation is based, and forwards the memo to the Planning Commission for a public hearing on the recommendation. The Board may also initiate a resource capacity study if more complete information is needed (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
- 2.** If the advisory memo is sent to the Planning Commission for a public hearing, it recommends an appropriate course of action to the Board of Supervisors. Commission review must be completed and reported to the board within a maximum of 40 days from the time the matter is placed on the commission agenda.

3. Upon receipt of the Planning Commission recommendation, the Board of Supervisors holds a public hearing to consider relevant resource data, public testimony, and to determine whether Level II exists.

If the board determines that Level II does not exist, staff is directed to either continue monitoring the resource and report back to the board; terminate monitoring; or take other action the board finds appropriate.

Level II Action Requirements

When the board finds that a Level of Severity II exists, it shall adopt land use policies that respond to a delay in funding for a necessary project, including but not limited to, the following (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443):

1. Manage the rate of resource depletion within the affected community or area to extend the availability of the resource until such time as the project will provide additional resource capacity (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
2. Initiate appropriate financing mechanisms to recover the project cost including, but not limited to, capital improvement bonds, assessment districts, developer fees, etc. (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
3. Use RMS information to evaluate the appropriate scale and timing of discretionary projects within the remaining resource capacity to determine whether they should be approved (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
4. Enact restrictions on further land development in the area that is affected by the resource problem (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
5. Enact adjustments to land use categories so that they will accommodate no more than the population which can be served by the remaining available resource, or redirect growth to communities or areas that have available resource capacity (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
6. Impose stringent conservation measures within the service area (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).

Level III: Unavoidable Resource Deficiency

This is the most critical level of concern. Level III occurs when the capacity (maximum safe yield) of a resource has been met or exceeded. At Level III, there is a deficiency of sufficient magnitude that drastic actions may be needed to protect public health and safety. While the intention of the RMS is to avoid reaching Level III entirely through a prior series of advisory memos, it is still possible that such a situation may occur (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).

Level III Procedure

The procedure for a Level III alert is as follows:

1. An advisory memo is sent to the Board of Supervisors for consideration and referral to the Planning Commission as in the Level II procedure. The board should adopt appropriate interim actions to avoid panic or speculation on the outcome of the RMS procedure (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443).
2. The Planning Commission holds a public hearing on the advisory memo. As at Level II, the commission has a maximum of 40 days to hold the public hearing and report to the board.
3. After receiving the Planning Commission report, the board holds a public hearing to consider relevant resource data, public testimony, and to determine whether Level III exists.

If Level III is found not to exist, the board may direct staff to: maintain Level II procedures; modify Level II findings, or take whatever other action is deemed necessary by the board.

Level III Action Requirements

If Level III is found to exist, the board shall make formal findings to that effect, citing the basis for the findings, and shall (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443):

1. Institute appropriate measures (including capital programs) to correct the critical resource deficiency, or at least restore Level II so that severe restrictions will be unnecessary. In many cases, other agencies or districts will control decisions about necessary measures. The Board of Supervisors shall only seek cooperative assistance for a certain time period, beyond which measures may be considered to enact county ordinances or standards affecting resource usage such as development restrictions.
2. Adopt growth management or other urgency measures to initiate whatever restrictions are necessary to minimize or halt further resource depletion. Any such restrictions shall be reduced or removed only after a public hearing where the Board of Supervisors determines that Level III no longer exists and any dangers to public health or safety have been eliminated.
3. A moratorium on land development or other appropriate measures shall be enacted in the area that is affected by the resource problem until such time that the project provides additional resource capacity to support such development (Amended 1990, Ord. 2443; 1995, Ord. 2740).

Resource Management System Coordination

Resource inventories and resource capacity studies should clearly describe short and long-term capital improvement programs of affected agencies, to indicate feasible projects that can be funded realistically within critical time periods. The studies also should be coordinated with the urban service and urban

reserve lines in the Land Use Element.

Resource capacity studies are to be forwarded to the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for its use when considering requests for expansion of spheres of influence and spheres of service, or when considering proposed annexations to any incorporated cities. Because LAFCO definitions of "sphere of service" and "sphere of influence" correspond to the LUE definitions of urban service line and urban reserve line, respectively, such coordination is necessary to support orderly urban expansion.

Coordination between service agencies and the LUE is actually mandated by the Government Code (Section 65401) requirement that agencies involved in evaluating, planning or constructing major public works annually provide the county with a list of their proposed projects. The county must then prepare "...a coordinated program of proposed public works for the ensuing fiscal year." The coordinated program is then submitted to the county Planning Commission for review and a report "...as to conformity with the adopted general plan or part thereof." Participation of relevant service agencies and companies in the Resource Management System is encouraged to coordinate solutions to resource problems, particularly through the capital improvement program process, also described in Chapter 8.

Population Projections, November, 2005 San Luis Obispo County								
Community	Population in Households (Population in group quarters not included)							
	1990	2000	2005	2007	2010	2011	2012	2014
San Luis Obispo	40478	42188	42657	43527	44833	45290	45747	46661
Atascadero	22876	24884	25944	26473	27267	27545	27823	28379
Paso Robles	18529	23223	27577	28869	30807	31382	31957	33107
Arroyo Grande	14215	15550	16327	16660	17160	17325	17510	17860
Los Osos	14369	14343	14160	14228	14330	14365	14400	14470
Grover Beach	11615	12924	13102	13380	13797	13881	13965	14133
Morro Bay	9379	10152	10313	10491	10759	10852	10945	11131
Nipomo	7097	12587	14536	15236	16286	16678	17070	17854
Pismo Beach	7625	8523	8617	8823	9133	9242	9351	9569
Oceano	6127	7251	7446	7598	7826	7890	7954	8082
Cambria	5377	6210	6495	6542	6613	6680	6747	6881
Templeton	2795	5972	7225	7525	7977	8143	8309	8641
Cayucos	2946	2929	3067	3111	3176	3199	3222	3268
San Miguel	1123	1427	1715	1947	2295	2416	2537	2779
Santa Margarita	1066	1224	1325	1349	1384	1401	1418	1452

Assumptions:

Los Osos: Sewer not completed;
Nipomo: Growth rate will moderate per Growth Management Ordinance;
Cambria: Moratorium will remain through 2010;
Templeton: Growth rate will moderate slightly;
San Miguel: Growth rate will increase;
Others: Growth rate will remain the same as in the 1990-2004 period.